The Weekly Post.

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ONLY.

And this is the end of it all! it rounds the year's completeness;
Only a walk to the stile, through fields afoam with sweetness;
Only the sunset light, purple and red on the river;
And a lingering low good-night, that means good-by forever.

So be it! and God be with you! It had been perhaps more kind
Had you sooner (pardon the word) been sure of knowing your mind.
We can bear so much in youth—who cares for a swift, sharp pain?
And the two-edged sword of truth cuts deep, but it leaves no stain!

I shall just go back to my work—to my little household cares,
That never make any show. By time perhaps, in my prayers,
I may think of you! For the rest, on this way we've trodden together,
My foot shall fall as lightly as if my heart were a feather.

And not a woman's heart, strong to have and to keep,
Patient when children cry, soft to lull them to sleep,
Hiding its secrets close, glad when another's hand
Finds for itself a gem where hers found only sand.

Good-by! The year has been bright! As oft as the blossoms come,
The peach with its waxen pink, the waving snow of the plum,
I shall think how I used to watch, so happy to see you pass
I could almost kiss the print of your foot on the dewy grass.

I am not ashamed of my love! Yet I would not have yours now,
Though you laid it down at my feet. I could not stoop so low.
A love is but half a love that contents itself with less
Than love's utmost faith and truth and unwavering tenderness.

Only this walk to the stile; this parting word by the river,
That flows so quiet and cold, ebbing and flowing forever.
"Good-by!" Let me wait to hear the last, last sound of his feet!
Ah me! but I think in this life of ours the bitter outweighs the sweet.

—The Argosy.

THE WOODEN WEDDING.

"Of course Louison must come home for the wooden wedding," decided the whole of the Gruhners assembled in full family conclave; the said family conclave being composed of Grandfather and Grandmother Gruhner, Widow Gruhner, and her two daughters, Margot, whose fifth wedding-day was to be celebrated, and Gretchen, the laughter-loving, youngest of the family. Besides whom were present Wilhelm Raus, Margot's husband, and Hans, the miller's son.

"Yes, yes, Fraulein Louison must come home for the wedding, of course," echoed Hans.

And then everybody laughed. First of all, because no one in the world but Hans would have dreamed of dignifying little Louison Gruhner with so imposing a little; and next, because poor Hans could never so much as mention Louison's name, titled or not, without causing a laugh in the family circle. His admiration for that young person, freely expressed on all occasions when the object of his affections was not present, and his extreme shyness in her society, had long been a standing joke in the village of Brushofen, and had earned for him the nickname of "the bashful lover."

When they all laughed, Hans blushed a very furious and unbecoming red.

"Never mind, never mind, friend Hans," said Wilhelm, clapping him on the shoulder encouragingly. "I was young once, and timid too, and yet thou seest I took the bull by the horns at last; and will advise thee"—

But the advice was drowned in a chorus of laughter and expostulations. Margot, perhaps not unnaturally, objected to be compared to a horned bull; and Wilhelm's timidity had not been so patent to the world, even in his young days, as to have made much impression upon it, it would seem.

However, it was quite decided that Louison was to come home.

She was a bright, dark-eyed girl of about seventeen, an orphan niece of Widow Gruhner, and the bosom friend of her cousin Gretchen, who was her junior by a few months. Louison lived, as a rule, with some distant relatives, who were farmers, a few miles from Konigsberg; but her holidays, somewhat few and far between, were always spent in the Gruhners' little cottage, which from her childhood had been considered as her real home, and her visit to Brushofen were looked forward to by all the members of the family with great pleasure. It was now almost a year since she had been to see them, and it was quite impossible to allow the grand festivities of the "wooden wedding" to take place without her. So after a somewhat elaborate correspondence between the Widow Gruhner and Frau Liebe, the farmer's wife, whose right hand Louison was, a leave of a fortnight was obtained, and the day was fixed for the young girl's arrival at Brushofen.

Old Gruhner, accompanied by his granddaughter, Gretchen, went to meet her at the coach.

"Two weeks, two whole weeks, my Louison," cried Gretchen, grasping her friend's hand as they walked together up the steep cliff path that led to the cottage. "Only think how delightful! And before the end of that time Hans Steimer will have asked thee to marry him, and then thou wilt stay here always, and live in the pretty new cottage by the mill, and we shall never part with thee again.

"Come, come," retorted Louison, "how dost thou know that by the time Hans Steimer pleases to say 'Wilt thou?' I shall not please to say 'Nay'?"

But as she spoke a smile curled the corners of her pretty mouth, and her eyes sparkled, all hidden though they were by their long lashes.

"Well, well, we shall see," returned Gretchen, wisely resolving not to press the matter, at least for the present.

And there were naturally many other subjects of conversation interesting to the family party, or at least to the women portion of it; many questions to be asked and answered, many friends to be inquired for and discussed.

A merry and talkative group were they, as they sat together that evening at work, by the open window of the cottage kitchen. It seemed as though they could never get to the end of their absorbing topics—births, marriages, deaths, changes of one kind or another, rumors of what might be, or might have been, flirtations, feuds; who does not know the thousand and one elements of village gossip?

If the conversation flagged for a moment, it was sure to break out again directly with an "Oh"! what do you think?" or "Have you heard?" or "Do tell me." And then on the tongues would go again as glibly as though not a word had been spoken for hours.

"Oh! these women, these women," grumbled old Grandfather Gruhner. "Just listen to them click clack, click clacking, for all the world like a flock of geese. Set five women together, and some mischief will be brewing, one may be sure of that." And yet, in spite of his protests, it did not seem that the old man had really any strong aversion himself to a little gossip, since he hovered about the group, pipe in mouth, with some tenacity, instead of following his son-in-law, Wilhelm, to the garden, where he was busy digging potatoes.

The forthcoming festivities of the wooden wedding, and the presents which were expected or promised for the occasion, of course took up a considerable share of the conversation, and filled up the pauses of village scandal. The custom of giving presents of a special kind in each fifth anniversary of a marriage originated in America, but has been largely adopted in Germany. On the fifth anniversary of the wedding-day all the gifts must be of wood, on the tenth of tin, on the fifteenth of china, and so on until the silver, the twenty-fifth; the golden, the fifthieth; and the diamond, the seldom-reached seventy-fifth year of wedlock, is attained. There was naturally a good deal of arrangement required, and some anxiety manifested by the notable young housewife that the offerings should be such as would give satisfaction alike to the donor and the recipients, that rarest of all cases in the giving and receiving of presents. Possibly Margot had never heard of that unhappy bridal pair whose thoughtful friends provided them with ten toast-racks as wedding gifts. But experience or learning of some kind had evidently made her wise, and she was resolved that no mistake of such a kind should occur in her case. Through the gifts might be limited in kind, as well as in cost, there was no reason why they should not be of very various description. At least so it would seem from the list which she counted on her fingers, more than twice over, for her cousin's benefit, and which included among other things an arm-chair, a tea-caddy, a carved necklace, a picture frame, three spoons, a brooch, a potato bowl, and a washing tub.

"Ah, by the bye," she says, rather suddenly, after one of those dead pauses which occur even in the most animated conversations, "by the bye, my husband tells me that Hans Steimer will come this evening to ask what his present to me shall be. I must decide. What dost think, grandmother, of a little bracket for the wall, that would just hold the best Dutch china teapot?"

"I think that would be capital, responds the old lady.

Meanwhile a look of intelligence passes between the other women. Louison, who is sitting close by Gretchen, works away very steadily, and pretends not to see it.

"I doubt if Margot's present is the only reason for Hans' coming up to-night," says the Widow Gruhner, smiling at her niece.

"How should he know I was here?" asks poor Louison, betraying herself unconsciously, and then blushing crimson to the very tips of her ears.

There is a general laugh. At the same moment Louison drops the needle she is working with, and goes on her knees on the floor to find it. Suddenly her heart beats tumultuously. It seems to have flown to her head, and to be knocking a very tattoo on her brain; the sound of a footstep, of a well-known voice, has reached her listening ears long before the others are conscious of it. It is not a very musical voice; it does not belong to a very remarkable or specially charming person. Hans is, after all, but a commonplace, every-day sort of young man; but yet to the little girl groping about in the twilight after the missing needle the voice has a charm sweeter than any other on earth, the round commonplace face, under the round shabby hat, has a radiance and beauty no other face will ever equal in her eyes. After all, is it not every-day love which makes every-day happiness?

"Canst thou not find that needle?" asks Gretchen: and then, looking suddenly up, "Why, only think, Louison, here is Hans!" As if Louison had not known that an age ago! "Here he comes. I thought so. Get up—or, no no," in a whisper, "stay there, and we will pretend thou has not come; and we will hear what he says.

"Well, Hans, thou art a good example of the old proverb, for we were but just speaking of thee," says Grandfather Gruhner as the young man approaches and leans against the open window, pipe in mouth.

Gretchen holds her work spread out so as to hide kneeling Louison. Hans bids them all good evening, but gazes round the small room somewhat disconsolately, seeking for that which he finds not. Oh for a glimpse of a small plump figure in a dark serge dress, a pair of bright dark eyes, and coral lips that part to show a row of pearly teeth! sighs the young man—sighs, and blindly curses fate, because like many another foolish mortal he cannot see a yard before his face.

"Ah, Hans, is it thou?" says laughing, mischievous Gretchen, "Poor Hans! I am sorry for thee if it is to pay thy respects to our fair cousin thou art come."

"What folly of Gretchen, to be sure!" grumbles Margot under her breath. "She will put my present quite out of his stupid head, and we all know that is what he has really come about." She moves quickly from her seat and whispers to her mother. An idea has struck her that after all two smaller brackets, one for each side of the chimney-piece, would be better than one. "Dost thou think it would be too much to ask for?" she inquires of her mother.

But the good widow is so much amused with the small domestic comedy going on before her, that she can scarcely pay due and proper attention to the weighty matter of the bracket.

As for Hans, if Margot and her wooden wedding had ever been very prominent matters of interest in his head, it is quite clear of them now. At the present moment one idea alone possesses the young lover.

"How—why—what dost thou mean?" he stammers. "Is not Fraulein—I mean she—is she not coming?"

Louison gives Gretchen's dress a little tremendous pull.

"No, indeed, she is not, my poor Hans."

The smile fades from the young man's face. Gretchen puts on a very long face too, and shakes her head dismally.

"What is it, Gretchen? Don't keep me in suspense. Has anything happened to her? Is she ill? Is she—What's the good of making mysteries? Everybody knows how I love her," cries Hans, gaining sudden courage.

"Yes, everybody except Louison herself," says Gretchen. Another tug at the dress—an imploring tug this time. Louison feels her situation becoming extremely embarrassing. But Gretchen's tongue is not so easily stopped. The very spirit of mischief seems to have taken possession of her. "Everybody except Louison herself," she repeats.

"Could you—could you not help me a little when she comes?" asks Hans in an undertone, which is meant for Gretchen's ear alone, but which reaches several other pairs of ears besides.

Gretchen laughs. "Not I. Manage thine own business, Master Hans. Besides, did I not tell thee that she is not coming? that, in short, thou art a day after the fair?"—a vehement pull at the dress—"that there are attractions at Konigsberg"—a still more vehement pull, and something like a groan from Hans—"a farmer, you must know, young, handsome, and rich"—

This is too much. Louison's patience and discretion alike give way. She scrambles up to her feet.

"Gretchen, Gretchen, how can you, how dare you!" she cries, her cheeks all aflame.

Of course there is a laugh from the whole circle. As for Hans, at the first sight of the unexpected apparition his new-found courage suddenly takes flight, and he with it. When they look round for him, to explain matters, he is nowhere to be seen. Possibly the remembrance of his late boldness has produced a reaction; possibly the last intelligence about the handsome young farmer at Konigsberg has proved too much for his nerves; or possibly he may be hurt and offended at the little trick which has been played upon him. This is the fear which troubles Louison.

"Oh, Gretchen, Gretchen, how unkind, to be sure! Who would have dreamed to hear thee say such things?" she cries.

"What a goose art thou to turn a little innocent bit of fun into such a scene, Louison! Why didst thou not stay quiet?"

"I think thou wert carrying thy nonsense too far, Gretchen," says the widow. "See thou hast vexed Hans, and made Louison cry."

"And he will think it is all true," sobs Louison.

"Nay, nay, child," puts in the old grandmother, consolingly, "never fear. It will all come right in time. Most things do, if we will only have patience."

"He will know that it was all Gretchen's nonsense," suggests the old grandfather. "I will go and see if I can find him anywhere about, and bring him in to thee."

"No, no, grandfather," cries the little maiden between her sobs. "It is all my own fault. Don't fetch him Don't go after him. If he is angry, it is quite right—quite. He must think me so horrid, so bold. He must think I only wanted to hear him say"—

"He loved you." It is Gretchen, half mischievous and half repentant, who fills up the blank.

"He will never say so again," sobs Louison.

"And wouldst thou care so very, very much if he did not? Eh?" ask Gretchen. Louison's face is hidden in her hands. She does not see a shadow that creeps stealthily every moment nearer and nearer to the open window. Gretchen stands before her. "Dost thou indeed care for him so much, little one?"

Louison does not look up. The words that she says are not many, and are broken with sobs. But, few or many, they are to the purpose. More to the purpose than listening Hans would have dared to hope for—more to the purpose that he would ever have heard had he not played eavesdropper in his turn.

Before they are fairly out of her mouth, there is a rustle of the creeper outside the house, a leap through the window, and before Louison can turn to fly she is caught, caged, held fast, in a pair of strong young arms. What need of more love-making when the love was made already?

Louison protests. "Oh! it was mean, unfair of thee, Hans; I could not have believed it, she cries.

But she dries her tears, and Hans helps her.

"But at least thou wert as bad, Hans retorts. "I never could have believed it of thee either."

"Then I suppose we must forgive one another.

"I suppose we must try.

And so they settle it.

And very soon after the wooden wedding comes another, where, we may be sure, laughing Gretchen acts the part of bridesmaid.

"'Twas all thy fault," Louison says to her, as they walk home.

"Entirely," echoes Hans. "I never should have thought of such a thing but for thee and thy tricks. But I forgive thee."

"And thou, Louison?" asks the girl.

"Well, I will see how Hans behaves in the future. I will tell thee on—on the day of my wooden wedding." But as she looks up into her husband's face she does not seem to have much fear.

"Ah! talking of wooden weddings, thou hast quite forgotten all about poor Margot and her bracket," says Louison.

"I will give her a pair instead of one," says Hans.

And so they were all made happy.

LISTENING.

Her white hand flashes on the strings,
Sweeping a swift and silver chord,
And wild and strong the great harp rings
Its throng of throbbing tones abroad:
Music and moonlight make a bloom
Throughout the rich and sombre room,

Oh sweet the long and shivering swells,
And sweeter still the lingering flow,
Delicious as remembered bells
Dying in distance long ago,
When evening winds from heaven were blown
And the heart yearned for things unknown!

Across the leafy window-place
Peace seals the stainless sapphire deep;
One sentry star on outer space
His quenchless lamp lifts, half asleep;
Peace broods where falling waters flow,
Peace where the heavy roses blow.

And on the windless atmosphere
Wait all the fragrances of June;
The summer night is hushed to hear
The passion of the ancient tune;
Then why these sudden tears that start;
And why this pierced and aching heart?

Ah, listen! We and all our pain
Are mortal, and divine he sang!
Idly our topmost hight we gain—
It spurns that hight, and far along
Seeks in the heavens its splendid mark,
And we fall backward on the dark!

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

FALL SUITS.

Fresh importations give further hints about dresses. New Parisian suits have simpler aprons, larger tournures, and shorter skirts than those at present in vogue here, as will be seen when imported dresses appear on the street. The fancy for dressing the neck very high and elaborately, for wearing almost tight sleeves, and of using belts with all dresses, prevails abroad as well as here. The cuirass is worn with all costumes, from the plainest to the richest. It may have either the French or English back, but has no position plaits, and is deeper than ordinary basques. Its trimmings are as flat as possible, and usually follow its outlines. There is also a fancy for trimming it down the middle of the back with a sloping piece of the trimming that tapers at the waist and widens below it. The front is frequently entirely plain, and the neck has always a collar, usually standing and flaring, though some of the newest dresses have turned down collars, pointed behind. The sleever are tight-fitting, without much cuff, and that always shaped closely to the arm. Sleeves most often are of different material from that of the basque, thus giving the cuirass effect. Shoulder seams are exceedingly short, and consequently the upper part of the coat sleeve is rounded out very high on the arm. Black silk cuirasses have jetted or else velvet sleeves; black velvet cuirasses have sleeves of silk or else of almost entire jet surface; black cashmere cuirasses have silk sleeves striped or embroidered with jet or with the Titan mohair braid. Over skirts are in great variety of shape, but usually retain an apron front, and in many cases are merely aprons. The French aprons are often shorter than those worn here. The variety is given by the back drapery, which is often laid in plaits, or hangs in two straight flat tabs. The conspicuous feature in lower skirts is the use of the treble or quadruple box-plait, extending the whole length of the back breadths, and, indeed, formed of those breadths. This large Watteau plait is usually lined with thin crinoline to hold it in place, and is further secured by tapes sewed across underneath. This is a new and very pretty substitute for the rows of flounces that were formerly placed upon the back breadths when the upper skirt is merely an apron. Two or three large bows with drooping loops made of the doubled silk of the trimming are placed down this plait. Many dresses designed to be worn with the long and comfortable cloaks to be revived this winter have a tablier trimming and this Watteau plait, and thus dispense with a separate overskirt. Flounces are held by many rows of shirring, notwithstanding the prevalence of thick materials. They are bias when gathered, and straight when plaited. The lower edge of gathered bias flounces is finished with a knife plaiting or with a French hem, or else with a bias piping fold sewed directly on the edge of the flounce; the latter plan is seen on plain and elegant dresses alike. A good deal of reversed plaiting is again used on black silk skirts. There is the same tendency noted each season to do away with quantities of flounces, and many skirts are shown with but one flounce; the average number is two, very few have three flounces, and some extremely rich black silks have none at all.

POPULAR WOOL SUITS.

The popular suit for general street wear, shopping and traveling, will be of fine all-wool goods rather than of silk, though there are still many combinations of wool stuffs with silk. For such suits plaids will doubtless be the favorite choice, as they are shown at the best houses, and ladies begin to tire of plain fabrics and solid colors. These plaids are not the tartans of Scotland, bright with every hue of the rainbow, but are more like the indistinct English plaid stuffs worn by gentlemen. They are of the quietest colors, showing two or three shades of brown or of gray; there are also blue and occasionally scarlet lines brightening these sombre plaids for young ladies' dresses, and a hint of this color is seen in the trimming. These designs are chosen in tweeds and rough-finished goods of English or Scotch appearance, though manufactured in France. There are also imported suits of the irregular striped stuffs described last week. These are considered especially stylish, and are very soft and warm, though uncomfortably heavy when made with plaited skirts. A plain wool fabric, or else silk of the color of stripes or bars, is associated with plaid and striped stuffs in each costume. The design for making varies, but is usually a cuirass, tablier and flounce of plaid trimmed with the plain color, while the entire lower skirt and sleeves are of this solid color. The cuirass is extremely plain, very high about the throat, and has tight sleeves. Bias bands are the trimming, or else there is a mere piping on the edges of the basque, and a collar of the plain goods. The plain sleeves have plaid bands. Sometimes this plan is reversed, and the basque is plain, with plaid sleeves. The over-skirt has a tablier of some kind, and varies in the back drapery. Plaid flounces are usually bias, gathered with some rows of shirring, and edged with a pleating of the solid color or a fold, or there is a French hem with piping on the top. Striped suits are similarly made, and trimmed with straight side-plaited flounces, arranged to show one of the most conspicuous stripes on each plait. Stylish suits of black and brown stripes on an ecru ground have sashes and long looped bows of black silk faced or lined with scarlet.

TITAN BRAID.

A great deal of woolen braid is used for trimming plaid and striped wool suits, black alapaca suits, cashmere, camel's hair cloth, and even velvet. This is a very heavy braid, known last year as camel's hair braid, and is sold for twenty cents a yard when an inch wide. This wide braid is exceedingly popular for making lengthwise rows on wraps of all kinds; and also on basques. It is often enriched by a row of cut jet beads sewed on each edge of the braid. The narrower wool braid of this kind is so high that it is called tubular braid, and is very effective when used for intricate braiding designs, arabasques, palm leaves, trellises, etc. It is shown in two widths, and costs from $2 40 to $3 for pieces varying in length from twelve to twenty-four yards.

SACQUES.

Velvet sacques have deep square fronts forming an apron, and half-long backs. The material of which they are made is almost concealed by the trimming, which is innumerable rows of jet beads and silk cord in straight lines over the body of the garment, while the sleeves are covered with jet fuchsias. The border for such cloaks is of rooks' or crows' feathers sewed on a band. Sometimes silk tubular braid dotted with beads is in rows all over the garment, and the sleeves are wrought in arabesque designs. The tendency is towards flowing and half-open sleeves, while some still have the straight wide *religieuse* sleeve of last winter. At some of the best houses Dolman mantles and the sacque Dolmans are again shown.

Handsome matelasse sacques are trimmed with wide borders of dark fur, and have deep fur collars (not boas), with fur tops on cuffs and on the pockets, which are placed quite far back.

The most perfect imitation of seal-skin is found in a new plush of deep pile and fine seal brown tints. This is made up in the loose sacque shape popular for fur cloaks, and is trimmed with a border of lighter plush, resembling otter and the uncolored seal-skins. $40 is the price.

VARIETIES.

New linen collars are straight and high all around, with the square fronts slightly curved or bent over—not pointed. These are either very plain, or else have a single row of hem-stiching near the edge. The cuffs to match are wide and square.

A great deal of sheer muslin is associated with linen collars in the way of three box-plaits let in the back, or else upright bows in front, not in loops, but a plaited frill hemmed on each edge and a strap across the middle. A similar bow trims each cuff. Ladies are also wearing the folded white lawn cravats now in vogue for gentlemen. These are quite narrow, and sometimes have a bit of lace or embroidery on the ends, though plain ones are in good style.

Neckties of Swiss muslin are sewed in plaits to pass around the neck, and edged with narrow Malines or Valenciennes lace. The wide ends are then ornamented with blocks of lace and embroidery. These are worn with the plainest linen collars.

The most stylish bows for the throat are of fine white linen edged with lace, and tied in fanciful knots, shell loops, and ends; price $3 and upwards.

New roule collars with straight high back and rolling front are made in plain linen, and have the collarette attached which is so necessary to a perfect fit: price 35 cents. English cuffs flaring slightly from the hand are made of three-ply linen, and cost 40 cents.

A caprice of summer extending to autumn is that of wearing white tulle veils. These are passed smoothly over the face, lapped behind the head, then passed around the neck and tied under the chin. Long veils of grenadine are worn with round hats. They partly trim the hat, cover the face, and are rolled around the neck as a muffler.

Collarettes have voluminous trimming for the neck, consisting of a triple ruffle, viz., an inner one of soft sheer muslin in full box plaits, a gathered frill of lace next this and outside a knife plaiting of gros grain ribbon. There is also a bow of lace at the throat, with square turned-over collar in yoke shape or else a vest that covers the vest front.—[Harper's Bazar.

SAGACIOUS MULES.

A gentleman who is too modest to allow us to use his name, furnishes us the following instance of sagacity which he yesterday saw displayed by a pair of mules,—those curious spotted fellows belonging to Hank Blanchard. Hank and John Fagan were seated in a buggy behind the mules, driving along South C street, near the Divide. Suddenly the animals halted. Whipping and coaxing were alike in vain; they would not move. What to make of this Hank didn't know, as the mules had never before so conducted themselves. Seeing that the animals constantly turned their heads in one direction, Fagan began to look that way, to see what it was that so strongly attracted their attention. In a moment he dropped on it. It was a shingle which read, "Hay $23 per ton," the regular retail price being $25. The mules had observed this, and could not be moved beyond it until Hank got out of the buggy, went into the place, and came back, pretending that he had ordered 10 tons of the article at the reduced rates. They then trotted off perfectly content.—[Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

WITH HER.

With her I've wandered oft,
Breathing the fragrance soft
Which gently steals aloft
At morn.

With her I've sought the shade
By gentle foliage made
In some sweet fairy glade
At noon.

With her, in bliss complete,
On some old arbor-seat,
I've watched the shadows meet
At eve.

With her I stood and wept
When from my gaze she stept,
And like an angel slept
At night.

With her in sweetest thought,
Though now no longer sought,
I'll linger as she taught
For aye.

—Tinsley's Magazine.

FARM NOTES.

RULES FOR THE CARE OF SHEEP.

A circular issued by D. C. E. McKay, the general agent of the American Emigrant Company, gives the following:

The company have already 10,000 sheep scattered among the farmers who purchased land of them, in flocks ranging in size from 50 to 200 head.

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud or snow.

2. Take up lamb rams early in the summer, and keep them up until December 1, following, when they may be turned out.

3. Drop or take out the lowest bars, thus saving broken limbs.

4, Count every day.

5. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use the smallest quantity at first.

6. If a ewe loses her lamb, milk her daily, for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.

7. Let no hogs eat with the sheep, by any means in the spring.

8. Give the lambs a little milk feed in time of weaning.

9. Never frighten sheep, if possible to avoid it.

10. Sow rye for weak ones in cold weather, if you can.

11. Separate all weak or thin or sick, from those strong in the fall, and give them special care.

12. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wounds, and if it is fly time apply spirits of turpentine daily, and always wash with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it up with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb swells.

13. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.

14. Do not let the sheep spoil wool with chaff of burs.

15. Cut tag locks in early spring.

16. For scours, give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.

17. If one is lame examine the foot, clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoofs if unsound and apply tobacco with blue vitriol, boiled in a little water.

18. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather is too severe, and save carefully the pelt of any sheep that dies

19. Have at least one good work by you for reference. This will be money in your pocket.

CULTIVATION OF ORCHARDS.

Professor Beal showed us, on the farm of the Agricultural College at Lansing, Michigan, an apple orchard which presented the several advantages of full cultivation, part culture, and growth in grass. He began the experiments last year, on an orchard 14 years planted, the trees being two rods apart, about 12 or fourteen feet high, and the heads had grown to about 15 feet horizontally. The ground being in grass, a part was plowed between the rows. The roots were found matted over the whole surface, or had extended so as to meet and cross each other; and Prof. B. thinks they reached within six feet of the next rows. In other words, these trees, not over 14 feet high, had thrown out roots on all sides to a distance of 27 feet. He had plowed last year part of the ground over the whole surface, and other portions with circles of grass left around the trees, six, eight and ten feet in diameter. The ground has been only cultivated or harrowed this year. All these trees alike were dark green in foliage, with thrifty young shoots over the heads. No difference was discernible between those which stood in the ground wholly cultivated, and those that had the six, eight and ten feet circles of grass. Other portions of the orchard were left in grass, with cultivated circles next to the foot of each trunk, six, eight and ten feet in diameter. All these trees had a yellower cast to the foliage than those which had been cultivated to the ends of the roots, and the annual shoots were less vigorous. The trees which had the cultivated circles were no better, apparently, than those wholly in grass, the great mass of the roots extending far beyond the cultivated boundaries. The difference between the parts of the orchard which were cultivated and that left in grass, was so marked as to be readily perceived by any one passing the adjacent highway, and they showed most conclusively the importance of cultivating orchards in regions no more fertile than central Michigan.—[Country Gentleman.

OLD POTATOES.

An Eastern exchange gives this advice: Potatoes, to be good, should never be exposed to the light, but kept in as dark a place as possible. After they begin to sprout in the spring, they should be taken up from the bins or heaps and kept in boxes or barrels. If you have a few barrels saved out for family use, instead of picking them over and spreading every few weeks, put them enough barrels so that you can easily turn them from one to another. Have one extra barrel, and once every week, turn them all out from one barrel to another. This keeps them into moving so often that the sprouts cannot grow enough to do much harm. The sprouts which come out from the potato use up the nourishment it contains, and leave it soft, watery and insipid. By treating them as proposed above, they may be kept in condition for the table several weeks longer than by sprouting them, and at the same time save a great deal of work.

HORSE'S MANE FALLING OUT.

The shedding of hair from a horse's mane and tail can be prevented by washing the parts affected a few times in carbolic soap-suds. Or a wash made of lard oil, one pint, and aqua ammonia, one gill, well mixed and rubbed in, will prevent the falling of the hair. We have found it effectual.—[Country Gentleman.

VARIETIES.

ROSE HERSEE, the singer, is reported to be lying dangerously ill of typhoid fever, at Dublin.

THOSE stormy petrels of social life—Woodhull and Claflin—are back again. Now for the next unfortunate.—[N. Y. Herald.

AT a recent meeting of the Troy and Albany Stone Manufacturers' Association, it was resolved to make no change in current prices.

THEY have discovered a way to keep peddlers out of houses in Troy. It is by posting the notice "small-pox here," on the front doors.

AFTER throwing eight boys over the fence, out of a watermelon patch, a Clay County (Mo.) woman charged them especially: "Now, see 'ere boys, ye'll keep this thing up till ye get me riled."

A BOY was asked what trade he would prefer to follow, "Well," said he, "I guess I'll be a trustee, for ever since father has been a trustee, I've noticed we always get pudding for dinner."

JOE JEFFERSON has been performing in Chicago. When girls there wept at the sorrows of his Rip van Winkle other jealous feminines said it was done just to show new lace handkerchiefs.

SOUTHERN religious papers contain accounts of an extensive revival of religion. Reports from various Southern Methodist conferences show that there have been 2,302 conversions and 1,893 accessions to the church.

ACCORDING to the health report of San Francisco for the year ending June 30th, the death rate had increased ten per cent. and the population only seven per cent. since the previous year. Scarlatina had been specially fatal among children.

THE grasshoppers have gone into Mississippi to finish the work of the carpet-baggers. In Lowndes county they fly so thick that it is impossible to see through them, and they devour every green leaf that comes in their way.

A CHILD was born near Eufala, Alabama, on the 28th ult., which had two distinct heads and necks of natural size. Both heads had perfectly developed ears, noses, mouths and other features. It was found necessary to sacrifice the child, in order to save the life of the mother.

A FIVE year old boy, in Rochester, N. Y., recently secured a bottle of whisky which his parents had laid aside after decocting some whisky punch, and imbibed the contents. Before long the child was taken with spasms, and in two hours he died of congestion of the brain.

IN reply to a proffered engagement at the Imperial Opera of Vienna Madame Christine Nilsson has demanded the modest sum of 5,000 francs ($1,000) a night, and half the gross receipts over and above the sum of 15,000 francs. The director has asked for time to consider his decision—and to take breath.

A PAIR of very heavy weights were joined in matrimony at Indiana, the other day. The Journal says: Quisser, the Virginia avenue butcher who bought two cows for $10, was married last evening. The nuptials were celebrated in Turner hall. Two hundred invitations were extended and seventeen kegs of lager fourteen gallons of wine were required to quench the thirst of the attendants. The husband and wife bring down 503 pounds on a Fairbanks' scale.

IT is said that the deepest coal-shaft now in the country is 666 feet in depth, located north of Pottsville, Pa., but in the hope of reaching a coal area five miles long and 4,500 feet wide, out of which 80,000,000 tons of black diamonds can be taken, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company are now sinking a shaft a short distance from the first named. The work has progressed since May at the rate of more than 100 feet per month, and it is expected that the main coal vein will be tested by means of the drill holes by Christmas, and reached by the shaft in the spring of 1875.

A GIRL in Manchester, England, recently obtained a verdict of £100 against a young fellow for breach of promise. The most effective evidence she brought against the defendant is contained in the following lines sent her during the courtship:

I ask not if the world unfold
A fairer form than thine,
Tresses more rich in glowing gold,
And eyes of sweeter shine.

It is enough for me to know
Thou, too, art fair to sight,
That thou hast locks of golden glow,
And eyes of playful light.

A FARMER named Schultz, coming to the city with a load of produce, on the Chicago road, yesterday morning, was accosted by a female for a ride. He willingly gave her a place on the seat beside him, but had not gone a mile when he felt two plump arms wind around his neck and a syren voice pouring a tale of love into his unwilling ears. He ordered her off, but she pleaded so hard, and as there was danger of making a scene, he carried her to the Six-mile House, where he induced her to get off while he watered his team. Once off, he lashed the horses and triumphantly extricated himself from the dilemma.—[Detroit Free Press.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, Sept. 26, 1874

"FINIS." Grant stands by the thief Kellogg and reinstates him in office. Let Liberty, Public Virtue and Honesty hide their heads in shame.

UNLESS you have a tax receipt for State and County taxes for 1873, you must pay your taxes on or before the 3d day of October or you will lose your vote.

ELSEWHERE we give the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention of New York. The nomination of Hon. Samuel J. Tilden is most worthily bestowed, and he will sweep the Empire State.

IF mills and men are idle, if trade languishes and wages are reduced, whose fault is it? The Democratic party has not interfered with the tariff or made any laws for the past fourteen years; everything has been in the hands of the Republican party and upon it the responsibility rests. Yet we hear Ring organs whining about what Democrats are going to do when they get into power. What twaddle.

ONE Hays, another of the safe burglars at Washington has been admitted to bail. Like Benton he will disappear, and with both principals beyond the jurisdiction of the courts, the Federal officials who were accessories both before and after the fact, expect to escape trial and punishment. This is the way justice is meted out under the nose of President Grant. His forte is in sustaining usurpers in power.

GOV. HARTRANFT denies having offered the uniformed militia of this State to the President for the suppression of free government in Louisiana. We are glad to make the correction for the credit of Pennsylvania as well as the Governor. Nothing short of super-heated zeal, could be charged with the blunder of tendering armed force to the Federal government before it was required. We have a right to believe Gov. Hartranft when he says he did not commit the mistake.

FOR the information of the Gazette which says "the bolt in General Garfield's district has vanished from public view," we announce that among the very prominent Republicans who bitterly oppose this representative of the Credit Mobilier salary grab party are the following: Hon. Ben. Wade, C. T. Simmons, a leading abolitionist for more than thirty years, Capt J. B. Borroughs of Painesville and nearly every Judge in Garfield's district. They with thousands of the Republicans are enthusiastic for Rev. Hurlburt, the independent Republican nominee.

THE Gazette was vexed the other day because some of the organs said some very nice things of Samuel J. Tilden. It proclaimed that "it is not usually considered shrewd to manufacture ammunition for your adversaries," and lo and behold! Out comes the Evening Telegraph, after Tilden has been nominated for Governor of New York, with a first class puff and whom it says, "was probably the most efficient agency in overthrowing the Tweed rule in New York." Can the Gazette afford to let such treason to the Ring go unrebuked? We will see.

THE action of McEnery and Penn turning over the State Government of Louisiana to General Emory with a manly and dignified protest, falls like a wet blanket upon the maddened Radical fire-eaters of the North, who two days ago imagined that they saw their way to prolonged power through a deluge of blood. The refusal of the McEnery government to come into collision with the Federal government, shows that it did not seek for place or power, but to protect and preserve the rights and liberties of the people.

SINCE the Radical party insist upon the right of Federal interference with the political affairs of the Southern States, we suggest that the troubles of Louisiana be settled definitely. Admitting the right of Federal military intervention, let the President displace both Penn and Kellogg, and make General Emory military Governor, to preserve the peace and insure a fair and honest election on the first Monday of November, when the people shall decide for themselves who shall serve as their State government. Gen. Emory is a discreet officer, and we believe devoid of partisan prejudices, and if clothed with the proper power, would give the people a fair opportunity at the ballot-box. Since we are to have military interference, let us have it in some effective form, and not in behalf of one party. To reinstal Kellogg, will not settle anything. The cause of the trouble will continue to exist, until the people have a fair election, and the will of the majority is respected. When this is done, we will have peace in Louisiana and not before. While we are opposed to military government and interference, we insist that if we must have it, let it be impartial and effective. We have no doubt but the people of Louisiana would hail a military Governor, for the time being, who would give them a fair election, as a deliverer. If Grant can pause on the wing long enough, we commead this suggestion to his consideration. To attempt to reinstate Kellogg, will unquestionably result in bloodshed. We have suggested a way to avoid it, if Federal interference must take place.

WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.

The financial and commercial disaster of '37 and '57 were charged to the Democratic administration then in power, by the opposition, through all the speeches platforms and newspapers of the day. The Presidential campaigns, following these commercial depressions were made to hinge upon this one fact, and formed the refrain of every balled, sung from Maine to Georgia. Two dollars a day and roast beef was promised the toiling million who were impoverished, it was asserted, by the party in power. So powerfully did this operate with the masses, that the Democratic party was hurled from power in both cases. Yet now with wages reduced, and hundreds of thousands of able bodied men out of employment, with winter before them, the party in power must not be held responsible say the ring organs. How would it have been if Greeley had been elected, and the crash come upon the country, who would have been held responsible? The Clews, Cooke's and other loyal bankers who predicted with such precision that universal bankruptcy would follow the election of Greeley, would have made reputations as prophets. The capital of the country became alarmed, it was pooled to save Grant and the Republican party, and succeeded, but not a single promise made has been fulfilled. Unparalled disaster and ruin has overtaken the country, which will require years to repair. It has also uncovered sufficient corruption on the part of those who manage City, County, State and National affairs to shock and outrage tax-payers, who will certainly demand in the future as they did in the past an entire change in the administration of public affairs.

THE BUCKSHOT WAR.

Certain Radical papers have supposed a very frightful case, in discussing the Louisiana matter. They have imagined how rebellious villains in Harrisburg might unseat Governor Hartranft on the plea that he was not fairly elected! They do not, of course, intimate that such a monstrous proceeding will be attempted—nor that anybody dreams of it. But if they did, their political predecessors, the Anti-masons, (many of whom yet live and move as Radicals,) furnished even a real example, much worse than the possible one conjured up by Radical indignation. In 1838, the Anti-Masons attempted to keep Ritner in as Governor, although he had been defeated at the polls after his supporters had committed frauds, at that time unprecedented, and fully proven, to carry their candidate. Stevens declared that they would "TREAT THE ELECTION AS IF IT HAD NOT BEEN HELD." They surrounded the State House with troops who were directed to load their guns with "Buckshot and Ball!" Here is a historical fact showing a much more dangerous and groundless revolution than that of Louisiana. There the persons seizing the government claimed that they were legally elected—and the committee of the Senate reported that Kellogg was not elected. Here, Stevens and his coadjutors ignored the election altogether, and they would "treat as if it had not been held!" The difference in the two cases consists in the fact that Kellogg was able to seize an office to which he claimed to be elected, while Ritner and Stevens sought to hold on to the office in spite of the election—and notwithstanding all men knew that it had gone against him. This is a small piece of history which can be studied with instructive results. And it fortunately happens now that there are a great many people living in Pennsylvania who have a painful recollection of the lessons of the Buckshot War. These will all remember the additional fact that the United State Government, then administered by a Democratic President, did not interfere to place Governor Porter in the place which belonged to him—it did not interfere at all.

WHY PENN OUSTED KELLOGG.

Some of the reasons why Penn was able to oust Kellogg with the aid and consent of almost all the people of Louisiana, may thus be condensed:

In January, 1873, Grant said, in a message to Congress, that—

"Recent investigation into said election had developed so many frauds and forgeries as to make it doubtful what candidates had received a majority of the votes."

So Grant at that time did not look upon Kellogg as entitled to hold the office of Governor.

The Congressional Committee (Radical) soon after this reported that—

"Considering all the facts established, there seems to be no escape from the alternative that the McEnery Government must be recognized, or that Congress must order a new election."

And the President besought Congress to do this thing—albeit Congress had no right to do any such thing. If Kellogg could not have counted on the help of Grant and his Radical Congress, he would never have dared to contest the election.

Senator Carpenter, in his speech, and he knows what a bad man is if any man in this country knows, said that—

"The Kellogg government was a fraud in its inception and a despotism in its operation"—and that "Kellogg has shown himself to be one of the worst types of his species."

Even the New York Times says that

The Durrell decision which aided in establishing the Kellogg government was an outrage. The taxation since 1872 has been arbitrary and oppressive. New Orleans is prostrate. Many streets are desolate.

Remember that the New York Times is Grant's organ in New York—what lawless taxation is we have some idea here at home—but we know how to bear things more philosophically than the quick, impulsive folks in Louisiana, where the hot sun makes hot blood. But it would be well for the rascally Rings in this city to remember that arbitrary and oppressive taxation is assigned as a palliation for revolt and violence, if not indeed a justification of it—and that the right of revolution, when burdens became intolerable is still recognized among men—even Radical men.

ILL-ADVISED; BUT DRIVEN TO IT.

The leading independent Republican journals of the country although deprecating the action of the people of Louisiana as ill-advised, nevertheless admit that her people have been so outraged and plundered that there is some justification for the uprising and which should occasion no wonder among those who have kept posted on current events. To demonstrate further their views we give below some extracts from the two Tribunes, New York and Chicago, and which we assure our readers are well worthy a careful perusal.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

But let us be just to these unfortunate and sorely tried citizens even while we blame them. They have set forth their grievances both in an address to the public and a respectful, even deprecatory, letter to the President, and every word of their complaint is true. This is a free representative government, yet it is an undeniable truth that the people of Louisiana are living under an absolute despotism. For them the ballot has no meaning and the courts have no power. No reasonable man doubts that at the last election McEnery and Penn were fairly chosen Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, but that Kellogg seized the reins of power by fraud and force, and installed a pretended Legislature of his own by the use of the Federal bayonets. Against this capital outrage what remedy had the citizens of Louisiana? Should they go to the courts. The Judges were partners in the crime. Should they appeal to the Legislature? It was dispersed, and the conspirators made laws in its place. They complained to the President and he denied them even a hearing. They went before Congress, and Congress, ordered an investigation, ascertained that the charges of usurpation were all true, listened to a terrible denunciation of the usurpers and an eloquent plea for justice from the lips of Senator Carpenter, and then—did nothing. Nor was this all. During these two years while the citizens had borne every imaginable wrong, and watched the State sinking day by day into lower depths of disorganization and bankruptcy, they had still the hope that the next election, in due course of law, might enable them to overturn this iniquitous administration. But of late Kellogg has destroyed even this last hope. His rascally Legislature passed a registration law so monstrous in its provisions that he was afraid to approve it while Congress was in session. But when there was nothing more to fear from the indignation of Congress, he drew the half-forgotten bill from his desk and signed it. The new law empowers him to appoint supervisors and assistant supervisors of election in all the parishes of the State, with full authority to add names to the registry or erase names from them. Their action on both these points is final. They have only to draw a pen through a voter's name and he is disfranchised beyond the power of any authority in the State to help him. The courts are expressly forbidden to interfere, by injunction, mandamus, or any other process; and to make the case complete, the registrars are authorized to appoint an indefinite multitude of "suitable persons to attend at the polling places, as their Janizaries, "to keep order." Is there the faintest shadow of a chance that an honest election can take place under such circumstances? Is there any remedy whatever left for the citizens of Louisiana except the last resort of all, the appeal to arms?

That there has never been a day for two years when the Kellogg administration could sustain itself without the help of the Federal army we have all known; but none of us at the North were aware how empty and unsubstantial this fabric of usurped power really was until yesterday. One faint demonstration against the barricades exhaust it. The revolt lifted its head at sunset, and in the morning the government of Mr. William Pitt Kellogg had utterly vanished. Mr. Kellogg had just enough strength to call upon Attorney-General Williams for "more troops," and with this characteristic and familiar cry he went into ignoble retirement. It is just as we would have it. There is a stern poetic justice in the complication of events which throws upon the power that first thrust him into the Governorship the odious task of putting him back there again after the people have expelled him. Gen. Grant must now carry his crime against Louisiana to its logical consequence. He upheld the usurper; he will now use the army of the United States to dispossess the government which he knows to be the legitimate one. We wish him joy of his occupation.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The people of Louisiana, denied all redress by Congress and plundered and tyrannized over by Kellogg and his crew, have very generally refused to pay the taxes illegally imposed upon them, and have consequently had their property sold under the hammer. At last, when they saw that the infamous registration and election laws put it within Kellogg's power to count himself and his gang into office forever, they rose in despair and took the law into their own hands. Ill-advised this action may have been, but no impartial student of the tangled web of fraud, and treachery, and violence which has made up the history of Louisiana for the last decade, can wonder that it finally came to pass.

PENDLETON VS. BUTLER.

Gen. Butler has been making a speech in Massachusetts, from which we make an extract, and commend it to those Rads who have denounced Pendleton as a repudiator—Butler says:

In 1868 I found the contract upon the statute books, under which the 5-20 bonds had been issued, to be that they were to be redeemable in legal-tender notes. That was the construction of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who reported the bill wherein Congress, at the time, in answer to questions sent to him in the House, and that construction had been published on the back of every legal-tender note that had ever been issued in the words: "This note is receivable for all debts, public and private, except interest on the public debt and customs duties." Of course this did not apply to the 10-40 bonds, because it was made expressly on their face afterward, "payable in coin." I found this contract on the statute book in these precise words, and I said it ought to be carried out. It was dishonest not to carry it out precisely as made, because the people had the right to have the bonds which they had issued paid in a stated currency, and should be paid in that currency. As the government had received only from thirty to sixty cents in gold for these bonds, it was unjust that the people should be required to pay 100 in order to redeem them; certainly not until their legal tenders, which were the currency of the people, had become equal to gold; that the taxation necessary, as a burden put upon the people to do this would be unjust and wrong. That seemed to be the construction of the law, and I believed the advantage of that construction to this country would be that it would prevent our bonds being taken up abroad, thereby obliging us to send out large amounts of specie to pay interest abroad. You will remember that, substantially, all our bonds during the war were taken up in this country, and a very small portion of them were taken abroad till it closed, and so long as we paid our interest at home the country became neither richer nor poorer by the payment of that interest. It was only shifting the amount from one man to another. A would be taxed and B receive the dividends. The country would not be impoverished; but if the bonds went abroad, we received but from 30 to 60 per cent. for them, and then we were obliged to pay 6 per cent. in gold on 100, and to tax the people, then staggering under the expenses of war, which was a measure ruinous to the prosperity of the country.

Whether I was right or wrong in my judgment I will discuss hereafter. As stated above, this was the head and front of my offending, and because of these opinions all the harsh attacks were made upon me which are so familiar to the country. I had and still have another opinion as to the right of the people to have the burden equalized, which was not agreed to by a very few of my constituents at that time, and that was, that these bonds should be taxed, as otherwise men would invest in them and escape taxation, and the whole burden of the Government would come upon the poor men, and especially the business interests of the country. I remember that I illustrated it at that time by showing the fact that a rich man in this district in 1868, who owned a stock of goods and took pay in United States bonds, and thereupon on the first of May reported to the assessor that he held no property liable to taxation, and, after the assessor passed by, returned his bonds and repurchased his stock of goods. This could be easily done, as his stock was in the county of Essex, and, I remember, much opposed to my notion that the bonds ought to be taxed as other property.

IMPEACH HIM.

When President Andrew Johnson removed Secretary Stanton from the position he occupied in his personal cabinet, articles of impeachment were preferred against him in the House and he was tried by the Senate for usurpation and high crimes and misdemeanors, for removing one of his privy counsellors; a right and a power of the executive never before and never since questioned. Of the forty-two Republican Senators who voted on the question of his guilt thirty-five voted for conviction. President Grant was in Washington urging Johnson's conviction, and using his influence to secure the same.

Now let Ulysses S. Grant be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, in this that he has violated the Constitution of the United States, when in 1872, he unlawfully and corruptly connived with divers and sundry persons in the city of New Orleans, under the lead of Durell, Kellogg, Casey and Packard to overthrow, and did overthrow, the legally elected State Government, and placed in power the Kellogg usurpation, since which time he has maintained said usurpation, contrary to and in violation of following, viz: Art. III. Sec. 2 and 4, of the Constitution and the II. IX. and X. Articles of Amendment hereto, as well as the general letter and spirit of the entire Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof.

This usurpation unlawfully, wilfully and criminally set up and maintained by Ulysses S. Grant and his co-conspirators, is best described by the Senate Committee on Louisiana affairs, who after a full and fair investigation declared of the usurpation thus unlawfully, wilfully and criminally set up and maintained by Ulysses S. Grant and his co-conspirators, that "it is impossible to conceive of a more irregular, illegal, and in every way inexcusable act on the part of a Judge. Conceding the power of the Court to make such an order, the Judge, out of Court, had no more authority to make it than the Marshal. It has not even the form of a judicial process. It was not sealed, nor was it signed by the Clerk, and had no more legal effect than an order issued by any private citizen. . . . . Should Congress adjourn without making any provision for the case, one of two things must result: Either collision and bloodshed between the adherents of the two governments, or the President must continue the support of the Federal authority to the Kellogg government. The alternative of civil war or the maintenance, by military power, of a State government not elected, is exceedingly embarrassing."

The way in which this usurpation struck even Republican Senators is best conveyed in the language of Mr. Carpenter, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, who arose in his place and declared that it was "difficult to restrain the indignation which such conduct on the part of a Federal Judge naturally inspires. The order was issued for no purpose but to control the organization of a State Legislature, a thing altogether beyond the power of any Federal tribunal, or the United States themselves, to accomplish. It was issued in open and shameless defiance of all law, and in utter disregard of the line of demarcation between Federal and State jurisdiction." And further that if Congress by leaving the "President with this responsibility upon his shoulders, we virtually compel him to stand by that sham and fraud through the Summer and through four years, we shall hear from it."

Who among the Senators and Representatives—who sought to impeach and depose President Johnson for removing one of his Cabinet ministers—now in Congress can fail to advocate the impeachment of Ulysses S. Grant for his conduct in this Louisiana affair, to say nothing of his acts of despotism and military interference in other States of the Union, for the purpose of securing by fraud, force and intimidation, the selection of his partisan adherents to offices of trust and responsibility, to the detriment of constitutional liberty and the destruction of the material interests of the people?

THE FALL RIVER HORROR.

In our telegraphic columns this morning will be found the fullest and latest particulars of the terrible halocaust at Fall River, Massachusetts, on Saturday morning last, by the burning of the Granite Mills, involving the loss of almost a hundred lives. The present season has been one of peculiar horrors on land and sea, by flood and fire. The two latter elements seem to vie with each other, to see which can lay claim to the greatest number of victims. The Mill River flood, and the Fall River fire, have filled the Bay State to surfeit with horrors, equalled only by the cloud burst in this city.

As is generally the case with disasters of this kind, it is as yet difficult to get at the true causes of the disaster, or properly fix the responsibility. But like the Mill River flood, the fact will no doubt be developed that the fault lies with the miserly mill owners, who cared more for gain than security of human life. The fact that 700 operatives were for a time at the mercy of the flames and that a large portion of this number were either killed or wounded, in endeavoring to escape, is of itself proof positive of a defective construction of the building, which appeared to be a mere tinder-box, devoid of ordinary means of egress. The case demands a rigid investigation, and it will be wise to look after all similar structures, before some other horror has to be recorded.

WHEN the Commercial takes THE POST to task for having a bad memory, it should inform itself of the facts. There was but one report made to the Senate by the Committee on Louisiana affairs, and, that declared the Kellogg government an usurpation, and conceded the election of the McEnery ticket, but recommended Congress to interfere and order a new election. The report was signed by Carpenter, Logan, Alcorn and Anthony, all Republicans. Certain "opinions" were submitted by Morton, Radical, Trumbull, Liberal Republican, and Hill, Republican. Morton did not claim that Kellogg had been legally elected but that he was *de facto* Governor and therefore ought to be sustained, regardless of any question if right or wrong. Trumbull and Hill did not dissent from any of the facts contained in the report, but were opposed to any interference by Congress, insisting that the Kellogg usurpation ought to be displaced by the legally elected officers. Senator Anthony did not submit a separate "opinion," but signed the report. Not one of the Committee was a Democrat, and not one of them—not even Morton—claimed that Kellogg had been legally elected. If the Commercial desires accuracy of statement, it should square itself by its own rule. THE POST stated the case correctly. It is the Commercial that is loose and unreliable.

THE colored people of Philadelphia are very much excited over the condition of the affairs of the Freedman's Savings Bank, and have evidently come to the conclusion that their Radical friends intend to cheat them out of their deposits. At a meeting the other day they

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the depositors of the Philadelphia branch of the F. S. and L. Co. that the act of the trustees placing the institution in the hands of commissioners to "wind up its affairs" was a high-handed outrage, a gross act of injustice to its 65,000 depositors, a flagrant violation of the principles which gave it birth, the most fatal in its tendency that has befallen our race since the days of slavery, and the executioners should be held accountable as the crucifiers of their own race.

"Crucifiers" is good as well as suggestive. The colored people will find out after awhile that the Radical managers are the worst enemies they have. The 65,000 depositors in the bank will find out in the long run that the larger portion of their deposits have been stolen by their Radical "friends." However, there is no use to waste advice and admonition upon them. Nothing but the final and convincing kick of the Radical white elephant will satisfy them or open their eyes.

PAPERS like the Commercial and Gazette are very much afraid that the Credit Mobilier thieves are about to get a back-set and consequently they are busy declaring that the troubles in Louisiana furnish indubitable proof that the Republican party should be kept in power. In the words of an exchange, "to the unpartizan mind the logic of this reasoning is very peculiar. The Republican party thrust upon Louisiana a government which a Republican Congress declared to be a usurpation; the citizens of Louisiana, driven to desperation by robbery, misrule and oppression, arose in arms and overthrew the usurpers; a Republican President, for no other reason that because he had done so before, put the usurpers back by force of the U. S. Army and Navy; therefore, it is necessary for the peace of the country that the Republican party be kept in power."

THE colored population of South Carolina are not disposed to accept Chamberlain, the Republican nominee for Governor, and have called meetings to discuss the propriety of forming an independent State ticket. Chamberlain is better than Moses, but his record is bad and he will be opposed by leading men in his own party.

THE New York Sun reminds us that Grant is still traveling and notwithstanding he has been absent from the Capital continuously for two months and a half. he has drawn from the Treasury for salary alone some $10,415, and for emoluments even more than that sum. The members of the Cabinet, heads of bureaus, assistant secretaries and other "high officials" likewise desert the Capital for the whole summer and in the meantime trade is stagnant, immigration diminished, farmers poor, taxes heavy, labor struggling for bread, commerce stricken, enterprise checked, property falling, incomes reduced, industry suffering, factories shut, and a general prostration is felt everywhere. Still Nero fiddles and the officeholders dance, while the people are forced to pay the piper."

A CARD issued by order of the Anti Garfield Congressional Convention, addressed to the Hon. J. A. Garfield and his friends, contains the following polite invitation to impart information in relation to the reverend and honorable General's connection with back pay, Credit Mobilier shares, rotten Ring pavements, and other abominations:

It has been repeatedly asserted by you and the newspapers pretending to speak for you, that you are desirous of the fullest public discussion of the several charges of official misconduct made against Gen. Garfield.

We therefore respectfully invite and solicit a public discussion of these questions at an early day. We further suggest a public meeting for such purpose at Painesville, Lake county, on Saturday evening, September 19, 1874, to be followed by like meetings in the other counties of the district.

We would prefer to meet Gen. Garfield in person, but if he declines we shall be glad to meet any other party or parties, residing within or without the district, which he or his friends may choose to present. An early reply to this proposal is desired, and if the evening suggested is not agreeable, we request you to name an early day.

POLITICAL NOTES.

GRANT may as well keep his soldiers out of New Orleans. The Penn is mightier than the sword.—Chicago Times.

SENATOR BROWNLOW describes his carpet-bag associates in Congress as "bootblacks, barbers, pastry cooks, bar-tenders and thieves." More truth than he has uttered before for a decade.

IT is said that General Negley, of Pennsylvania, will receive the Russian Mission in case he is defeated for Congress. He is a salary grabber, and therefore his seat is in danger.—Detroit Free Press.

A COLORADO Grant orator who talked about the Republican party being the party of purity was so overwhelmed by cries of "How about Shepherd?" that he retired in disgust from his unappreciative audience.

SENATOR BAYARD, in a recent speech, in speaking of Democratic government in Delaware, said: "I defy any man to point out a single case where, by the default of any Democratic official, a loss of the public money has been caused."

THE Springfield Republican makes this confession: "The Republican party has been the party of sincere and moral men; it has now become the refuge of every species of corruption and hypocrisy."

COMMENTING upon the situation in New Orleans. The Milwaukee Sentinel says: "The authorities, of course, will ultimately prevail, but the occasion is a disgrace to the nation." Thus is Kellogg stabbed in the house of his friends.

THE bolters from the Third Pennsylvania Congressional District Republican Convention have nominated Benjamin L. Berry in opposition to David Houston previously nominated by a portion of the delegates to the convention.

THE Cleveland Herald, (Rep) says: "The Third Term project has been fairly launched. The South Carolina Republican Convention formally endorsed President Grant a third term. That is the wrong quarter for a successful start."

GOV. LEWIS, of Alabama, with a view te pleasing the negroes, has appointed to the office of Judge of Dallas county a negro named Oscar Hunter, who cannot write, and who signs his name to the minutes of the Court by a cross-mark.—Mobile Register.

UP to the very day of the holding of the New Jersey Democratic Convention, Republican papers were buoying themselves up with the hope that something would occur to prevent the nomination of Judge Bedle for Governor. The result proved how vain their hopes were.

GRANT and Williams profess to have advices to the effect that the uprising in Louisiana was but a preliminary to other and more serious outbreaks in other Southern States. It is easy enough for these worthies to have advices of any given pattern, for they are all made to order.

THIS is the way the Worcester Spy puts it, speaking of Judge Poland: "He was not conscientiously dishonest, but had a large charity for the shortcomings and misdeeds of his political friends, and a propensity for arbitrary and oppressive methods of dealing with troublesome opponents.

GRANT is bound to support Kellogg after recognizing him as the real Governor.—Herald.

Why is he bound? If he made a mistake two years ago, and recognized as Governor a man who had not been elected, is he obliged to repeat that mistake now? A wise man corrects and repairs his errors; a fool persists in them. To which category does Grant belong?—N. Y. Sun.

SOME of the farmers' clubs in the Western States are enforcing their free-trade views. They are sending a circular to candidates for Congress containing this question: "Will you, if elected, vote for the repeal of all duties on salt, iron, leather and steel?" And it is indicated very positively that only on receiving an affirmative answer will the club support the person addressed.

THE New York Times does not see any sign of a political reaction in the fact that the Republican party has been defeated in the States of New Hampshire, Connecticut, Oregon, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Kentucky at the late elections. Yet every one of these States with the exception of Kentucky, voted for Grant at the last Presidential election.

THE Democracy of Clearfield county have nominated L. A. Mackey, Esq., of Lock Haven, for Congress; Hon John H Orvis, of Centre, for President Judge; Hon. W. A. Wallace, of Clearfield, (by acclamation) for Senate; and Colonel W. R. Hartshorn, for Representative. The convention was harmonious and the indications are that Clearfield county will eclipse its former Democratic majorities at the next election.

THE Democratic Congressional Convention of the Eighteenth (Pa.) district met at Newport, Perry county, on Friday, and nominated Mr. W. S. Stenger, editor of the Chambersburg Valley Spirit; his principal opponent being R. Milton Speer, the present member. Mr. Stenger is young and able, and will make a lively fight. This district is composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Fulton, Franklin, Perry, Juniata and Snyder, and is closely contested.

ALLUDING to the crew that run and stole the funds of the poor negroes deposited in the Freedman's Bank the New York Sun says:

The thieves are flourishing at Washington in palatial mansions, driving showy equipages, and living in luxury upon this money, without an attempt being made to force restitution or to expose the knavish hypocrites who colluded with them in the spoilation, and without whose complicity it could not have succeeded. The trustees and officers who perverted the charter, who corruptly broke down all its safeguards, and who connived at this bankruptcy, could easily be made to answer; both criminally and civilly, if there was any disposition to pursue them.

LOUISIANA.

"God help them if the tempest swings,
The pine against the palm."
—Gazette and Commercial.

And—

God help them when Ulysses puts
The thief above the honest man.

WORDS WITH THE BARK ON.

GRANT'S LATEST OUTRAGE—HE WANTS THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF LOUISIANA AND ORDERS THE SOLDIERS OF THE UNION TO DRIVE OUT A LEGITIMATE GOVERNOR.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Gen. Grant has vanquished the people of Louisiana again. He has telegraphed to his generals and his admirals; he has set the army and navy in motion; and the lawful Government of Louisiana surrenders. If there was any doubt before as to the character of the usurpation which rules the unhappy State by favor of the President—any question whether the people really acquiesced in it—there can be none now. The outrage stands out henceforth in its naked deformity, an unpardonable crime against popular suffrage and the sovereignity of a State. A government which the people loathe and despise was forced upon Louisiana by the soldiers of the President. Left to themselves for a moment, the people threw it off and installed the officers whom they had regularly chosen at the polls. The deposed intruders made no fight; they were as helpless and cowardly as children in the presence of the indignant people; but cowering behind the shutters of the Custom-house they telegraphed to the President, 'The people have "put us out; this is your job; come you and "put us back again."

Two years ago Grant yielded to the bad advice of his disreputable associates, and installed Kellogg at New Orleans, by fraud and force, because he wanted the electoral vote of the State, which a majority of the voters had given to the other side. That wicked deed has brought forth a full crop of crimes. We have seen him dispersing a Legislature at the point of the bayonet, expelling a legitimate Government with threats of martial law, and reversing the course of justice by the scandalous support of a perjured court. His own friends have exclaimed at the iniquity of these proceedings, and warned him to desist. The hottest partisans of his administration have denounced the wicked usurpations of Kellogg and Durell with an indignation that does them credit. Seventeen Republican Senators voted in February, 1873, to declare the pretended election of Kellogg null and void, and to turn him out of office. The President himself finally admitted in a special message to Congress that so many forgeries and fraud had been discovered that he was not sure of Kellogg's title. An official investigation proved the rascality of the whole transaction beyond any possibility of denial. But the President would not halt. He must carry out his original crime to its natural consequences, and the inexorable logic of events has led him to this crowning shame. For the first time in the history of the United States the soldiers of the Union are employed to drive out a legitimate Governor, and place a miserable pretender in the State House to shoot down in the streets the people who may refuse to obey him. For this disgraceful and disheartening spectacle the Congress which refused to act on the Louisiana report, and the Republican party which tacitly approved the wrong, are both to blame; but it is upon the President that the chief responsibility must rest,—the President who began the long course of oppression—the President who could have stopped it at any moment if he had chosen and could stop it now—the President who is probably the only man in America not ashamed of the whole business, and who comes forward in the midst of it asking for a third term.

A FEW FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Discussing the President's embarrassment the Chicago Tribune, independent Republican, uses the following truthful language:

The President of the United States and his advisers, official and political, made the first error when they sent orders to New Orleans to use Federal troops to place Kellogg and his associates in office in Louisiana. They knew as well as every one now knows that Judge Durell, of the United States Court, had no jurisdiction in determining who should canvass the election returns of the State, nor who should compose the Legislature of the State, and that he had no jurisdiction to forbid the meeting of the Legislature. There was not a lawyer in the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate who did not denounce his orders as usurpations, and who did not declare them, and all that was done under them illegal and void. What was done under them? Durell forbade the Legislature, declared by the Governor to be elected, from meeting; he then declared that another Legislature was legally elected. These orders are admitted by everybody to have been void; nevertheless, the Legislature created by this order removed the Governor from office, and declared another person to be Governor, and the President of the United States sanctioned and enforced this great violation of law and justice, which has now produced bloodshed, and requires another interposition of his power, under circumstances where every step he takes is beset with difficulties, and where the taking of no step at all is perhaps beset with greater difficulties than any other.

Having once violated the Constitution and every principle of justice, the President now finds himself controlled by the dangerous law he has made for himself. When he accepted Attorney-General Williams' partisan opinion, and substituted it for the plain language of the Constitution, he prepared the pitfall into which he has stumbled. . . . . The State-House, Arsenal, and other State buildings, until yesterday held by the McEnery forces, are already in possession of the United States troops. There was no resistance to the change beyond a protest in legal form. Gov. McEnery had previously notified the United States authorities that he had no intention of resisting the Federal Government, and the militia were accordingly, upon the request of Gen. Emory, ordered to disperse.

FRED GRANT.

His Marriage to Take Place Next Month.

CHICAGO, September 17.—Lieut. Fred. Grant, son of the President and at present a member of Lieut. General Sheridan's staff, is to be married on the 20th of October next to Miss Ida Honore, daughter of H. H. Honore of this city.

"THE EARLY BIRD."

Daintily over the dew-wet grass,
Tripped blue-eyed Milly, the farmer's lass
Swinging her milk-pail to and fro,
As she murmured a love-song, soft and low.
Many a suitor Milly had,
From the squire's son to the herdman's lad;
But she smiled on all with a merry glance,
And gave each wooer an equal chance.

Now faithful Donald, the herdsman's lad,
The more he loved her the more was sad,
"For what with the squire's son," thought he,
"She never will turn a thought to me!"
But down in the meadow he raked the hay,
When Milly went singing along that way.
He watched her pass, and she cried, in jest,
"'Tis the early bird'—you know the rest!"

Then suddenly Donald grew so bold
That the "old, old story" was quickly told;
And blue-eyed Milly was nothing loth
On that summer morning to plight her troth.
"O! foolish Donald!" she cried, in glee,
"To wait so long for a hint from me!"
Then merrily over the dew-wet grass
Tripped Donald and Milly, his own sweet lass.
—N. Y. Independent.

THE DECATUR-BARRON DUEL.

DEATH OF THE FORMER—WOUNDING OF THE LATTER—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The celebrated affair of the Leopard and the Chesapeake, the latter commanded by Com. James Barron, resulted in Barron's trial and sentence by the court-martial, in the proceedings relative to which it is said Com. Decatur took an active part, and a duel was finally the result, at Bladensburg. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune describes the affair as follows:

When Elliott arrived at Bladensburg little knots of boys and men, knowing or guessing the matter impending, gave interesting regard. A group of naval officers particularly standing at the tavern, walked out across the bridge toward the place of meeting, and concealed themselves within hearing of pistol shots. Almost every one of them was a friend of Decatur, and among them was Com. Rodgers and Porter, his two colleagues in the Board of Navy Commissioners. Barron followed soon afterward, walking between his second Elliott, and his friend Latimer. His face expressed dignity and resolution. He walked firmly, and they three also descended into the Valley of Chance.

Decatur and Barron bowed to each other formally. Hambleton stood by Decatur, Latimer by Barron. Bainbridge and Elliott conferred together, and the former, who had behaved fairly and equitably throughout was appointed to measure the ground. He marked a line in the sod with his boot, and, placing his toe to it, stepped out eight times, a yard to the step, marking also the last step as a base; four times a man's length, or across your dining room—that was the distance.

Each second now produced the pistols from a pair of cases—low-barrelled duelling weapons, of fine finish and bright steel, silver-mounted. They were charged and rammed in the old style, and presented to each principal by the second. During all this time no word was said, except by the seconds.

In like manner Elliott and Bainbridge tossed for corners. Bainbridge won; it was Decatur's usual good luck.

"Com. Decatur," said Bainbridge, "which stand do you select?"

The axis of the two bases ran nearly north and south, obliquely from the brook. Decatur walked to the north, nearest the water, where he stood a few inches lower than Barron. Both threw off their cloaks, and stood confronting each other.

"Gentlemen," said Bainbridge, raising his voice, "I shall give the word as follows: Present—one—two—three. You are neither at your peril to fire before the word one, nor after the word three."

Com. Barron turned his head, his pistol hanging at his side, and said to Com. Bainbridge:

"Have you any objection, sir, to pronouncing the words in the manner you intend to give them?"

"None," said Bainbridge; and he repeated the formula precisely as he afterward gave it.

For the first time the antagonists looked into each other's eyes. Sternness and the purpose to kill lay in both.

"I hope, sir, "said Barron, "that when we meet in another world we shall be better friends than we have been in this."

"I have never been your enemy, sir," exclaimed Decatur.

Here Bainbridge walked behind Decatur, and took his place twelve or fifteen feet to his left, Hambleton as far on the right. The same positions were reversed by Elliott and Latimer.

"Gentlemen", said Bainbridge, "make ready."

The antagonists swung around sidewise, and looked at each other across their right shoulders.

"Present——"

The two arms went up, and each took sight.

"One—two—"

One report rang out. The last word was deafened by it. There were two puffs of smoke, and in an instant Barron was down groaning.

Decatur straightened up for a moment, pinched his lips, dropped his pistol, and the color went out of his face. He drew his right hand to his side. He then fell to the ground speechless.

The seconds of both were beside them in an instant. Decatur was moved by his friends to higher ground, near by Barron.

He opened his eyes directly, and said, "I am mortally wounded, at least I believe so; and I wish I had fallen in the service of my country."

Barron looked up to them all; and said:

"Everything has been conducted in the most honorable manner. I am mortally wounded, Commodore Decatur, I forgive you from the bottom of my heart."

Immediately down the pathway to the Valley of Chance came many gentlemen, all friends of Decatur—Rogers and Porter and Bolton, two doctors, Bailey, Washington and Trevitt, Gen. Harper, and other friends or idlers.

There were anxious looks and utterances of "Tut! tut!" or "Dear! dear!"

The doctors proceeded to loosen the clothes of the sufferers and ascertain the nature of their wounds. The little green valley at the breakfast hour had became a surgeon's hospital. In it were represented nearly all the naval victories in the republic—Tripoli and Algiers, Lake Erie and both oceans; they held solemn congress in this unholy amphitheatre.

Barron was struck in the hip and about the groin. Decatur had caught the ball on his hip, and it had glanced upward into the abdomen, severing the large blood vessels there. The two doctors exchanged glances; there was no hope for Decatur; his pulsation had almost ceased.

Now began on the ground, as they lay upon cloaks spread for them, that lying interview of mingled tenderness and recrimination which Wirt has compared to the last intercourse of Hamlet and Laertes. Each striving to clear up his fame, and prove that this crime was a mistake or the work of officious enemies. Barron, certain that his hours were numbered, wished to be at peace with his enemy that they might enter the court of judgement friends. Decatur was less relenting, but he consented to forgive Barron, though not his advisers.

It was a sadder scene than Nelson, Decatur's admirer, dying in the cock pit during the battle, or Bayard, to whom he had been compared, bleeding on the battle field.

The carriage came and they bore Decatur to it, Bainbridge kissing his cheek. He had wrested Bainbridge from the dungeon of the Moors. Bainbridge in return, had measured the ground for him to stain it with his blood.

Rodgers took Decatur's head upon his shoulders, the doctor, Trevitt, seated with them, and the carriage took its painful way back to the city. Bainbridge and Hambleton hastened to the navy yard, where the tug lay to take them back to the Columbus, that ship of discord. At half past 10 o'clock Decatur re-entered his elegant mansion. His wife and household, disturbed at the breakfast table with the appalling news, were driven to the upper part of the house. Around the city the evil news spread. Friends crowded around the door, and into the duelist's dying chamber. He signed his will, refused to have the ball extracted from his wound, and spoke affectionately of his wife, whom he yet refused to see. After one of the spasms, he said:

"I do not believe it is possible for a person to endure so much pain as I now feel."

The town was aroused, and his doorways and pavements were crowded. They stopped at the drawing-room at President Monroe's. Uncomplaining, in the midst of anguish, to the last, the unconquerable soul of the "Bayard of the Seas" yielded itself up without a groan at half past 10 o'clock that night.

The next day the little old National Intelligencer came out with a leaded editorial head, saying that it would be "affectation" to be silent upon the fact that the duel had occurred, and that the combatants were mortally wounded. In a 'postscript' it related that Decatur was dead, and added, in the crude apostrophe of the period, "Mourn, Columbia! for one of your brightest stars is set!" Three days afterward the mail was robbed three miles from Baltimore, the driver tied to a tree and shot dead, and the mail-bags picked over in the bushes near by. All this while Decatur's body was going from his residence, close by the White House, to "Kalorama," an estate on a hill overlooking Georgetown, and while Barron lay in the city, writhing with pain, listening to the funeral drums. In Congress, John Randolph offered consolatory resolutions, but they were objected to. The tone of the press, commenting on the duel, was respectful, both to the living and dead antagonist, but as sternly denunciatory of "the code" as our newspapers nowadays could be.

Barron suffered dreadfully for many months, but recovered at last and lived down to 1851, surviving, I think, Decatur's childless widow, who was represented in 1846 to be alive in the Georgetown Catholic College, 'in ill health and poverty,' but hopeful of securing something from Congress. Barron went to sea again, and had charge of several vessels, but the shadow of the duel lay across his life. People forgot the apology for it in the catastrophe of it. A new generation of boys rose up who read of Decatur's valor, and learned to regard Barron as the assassin. The poor living victim could not explain against a dead man. He asked for a court-martial on Decatur's charge against him, and was exonerated with niggardly compliments.

Decatur lies buried behind St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, in a venerable, spacious graveyard, under an elegant monument. His portrait is in Georgetown College. His name is conferred on many towns and counties in the country. What he lived for he had obtained—glory in the eyes of his countrymen.

Barron obtained 'satisfaction'—little more. Yet I think that the latter was throughout the aggrieved spirit.

A CONNECTICUT BABY SHOW.

Killingly, Connecticut, had a baby show. It came off in the Congregational Church, and a writer in the Hartford Times describes the affair thus:

"There were little babies and big babies—sweet tongues and squally tongues—light babies and dark babies—blondes and brunettes. Among the latter was one of the African type, with a little round head like a bullet, and eyes ditto. There was a baby from Brooklyn, New York, and one from Providence. The handsomest baby of all, and the most richly dressed, too, was a baby from Brooklyn, Connecticut, but its mother refused to enter it on the list of prize contestants, not wishing to put it on exhibition or to make a prize baby of it. Over fifty babies were entered on the list, and forty-one were present. Four of the fifty died before the day arrived. When they were all collected a photograph of the whole lot was taken in the arms of mothers and nurses sitting on the front steps of the church. But the task of arranging forty-one babies to be photographed all at once proved rather formidable Fifteen or twenty at a time could be managed very comfortably; but as fast as these were got into position fifteen or twenty others threw up their arms or heels and squealed. Some doubled up their fists and punched their mothers in the face. I volunteered to hold a small lymphatic infant, which kept on its good behavior. I tried to get the little African, but it was otherwise engaged. The baby that sat just behind me fastened both fists into my hair and set up a lusty howl, in concert with another one on the left, who had for some time been sounding all the notes of the gamut. The indefatigable photographer kept up the flagging spirits of the baby tenders, and his own too, procuring fresh plates as fast as one was spoiled by this restless mass of babies. At last it was announced that a passable picture was taken, and the babies adjourned to the inside of the church for refreshments and prizes. There were three classes of babies, and a prize for the handsomest of each class."

AN enterprising New York furrier respectfully announces to ladies who wish genuine furs that he makes muffs, boas, etc., out of their own skins."

THE PIPER.

The dews were on the hedges,
The mist was on the mead,
When down among the sedges
I wrought my pipe of reed,
I blew my pipe with power,
Men only cursed the sound
That woke them when the hour
Brought back their labor's round.

The scythe was in the barley,
The sickle in the wheat;
The pipe I made so early
Had lost its tones so sweet,
And weary man and maiden,
Upon the glowing soil,
My reed-pipe fell upbraiding
That lightened not their toil.

The men had left their mowing,
The maids to bind the sheaves;
I took me for my blowing
A wheatstraw stripped of leaves.
And cares all ceased to cumber,
No voice was now upraised;
I piped them all to slumber,
And in their dreams was praised.
—F. W. B., in the Galaxy for October.

THE COSTUMES AND MANNERS OF THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

The tradesmen before the Revolution were a different race from the present. They were none of them ashamed of their leather aprons. Faded buckskin breeches, once radiant in yellow splendors, checked shirts, and red flannel jackets were the common wear of most workingmen. All the hired women wore short gowns and linsey-woolsey petticoats. Calf-skin shoes were the exclusive property of the gentry. The servants wore cowhide. Toothbrushes were unknown. The better sort were content to rub the teeth with a chalked rag or with snuff. It was commonly thought effeminate for men to clean the teeth at all. Not only the roystering cavalier but the quiet citizens were fond of a certain bravery in dress. Men wore cocked hats and wigs, coats with large cuffs and big skirts, lined and stiffened with buckram. The coat of a beau had three large plaits in the skirts, wadded profusely to keep them smooth, with low collars to show off the fine linen cambric stock, and the largest silver buckle on the back of the neck. The shirt was ruffled to the wrists. The breeches had silver, stone, or paste buckles. Gold or silver sleeve-buttons, set with stones, were generally worn. No cotton fabrics were then known. Stockings were of thread or silk in summer and of worsted in winter. Surtouts were never worn, but they had cloth great-coats instead, or brown camlet cloaks, with green baize lining. In the time of the revolution many of the American officers introduced the use of Dutch blankets for great-coats. In winter gentlemen wore little woolen muffs to protect their hands. It was not uncommon to see old people with large silver buttons on their coats and vests, with their initials engraved on each button. The ladies all wore large pockets under their gowns, and white aprons. No color but black was ever made up for silk or satin bonnets. Fancy colors were unknown and white silk bonnets had never been seen. The use of lace veils did not commence until the present century. Ladies' shoes were made of silk or russet, stitched with white waxed thread and having wooden heels. The sole-leather was worked with the flesh side out. Subscription balls became very fashionable soon after the Revolution. No gentleman under twenty-one and no lady under eighteen were admitted. The supper consisted of tea, chocolate, and rusks. Everything was conducted by six married managers. They distributed places by lot and arranged the partners for the evening. The gentlemen drank tea with the parent of their partners the day after the ball, which gave the chance for a more lasting acquaintance.

AMBER.

Of amber the principal source of supply is (and has been from time immemorial) the coast of the Baltic Sea, between Memel and Dantzic, where it is disseminated with layers of lignite in the sand or clay. It is searched for in the sea or on the shore, picked from the cliffs with iron hooks at the end of long poles, or regularly mined, the shafts being sometimes sunk to the depth of one hundred and fifty feet. Saxony supplies a small quantity; it also occurs in Sicily, in Siberia, Sweden, Italy and other parts of Europe. It occurs in varying quantities, in nodules or nuggets of different sizes, sometimes as small as grains of coarse sand, at others much larger. One of the largest pieces on record is deposited in the Museum of Minerals at Berlin. This great mass, which measures upward of thirteen inches in length, eight inches broad and four to six inches thick, with a weight of over thirteen pounds, was found near Gumbinen, in Eastern Prussia, in the year 1803. The fortunate possessor received for his prize one thousand thalers, though its real value far exceeds that sum, Pope's familiar lines—

"Pretty, in amber to observe the forms
Of hairs, or straws, or dirt, or grubs, or worms,
The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;
But all the wonder is—how they got there"—

express a query which is answered by a writer in Science Gossip. Amber is a resinous exudation from an old-world pine-tree named by Goppert *Pinites succinifer*. Pinites was closely allied to our modern spruce. Amber is, therefore, analogous in its nature to the resin which is found in every fir plantation at the present day. Indeed, if anything were wanting to prove its originally fluid condition, it would be the fact that debris of various kinds are frequently found embedded in it. Fragments of the flowers, leaves and twigs of more than one hundred and sixty species of plants have been detected by the indefatigable Goppert, besides numerous insects. "In examining a piece of amber," says the writer referred to, "one is often struck with the fact that these little creatures, or portions of them, are scattered through the mass in every possible position. I have before me at this moment a piece about two inches square and of moderate thickness, which is crowded with insects. Within its transparent substance I observe a tiny beetle, apparently allied to our clythra, several small gnats, the remains of a moth (rather a rare find, by the way,) and a number of white ants (*termites*); there must be a dozen or more present, all winged, besides several detached wings, quite perfect in their outline, and with the neuration beautifully clear. It is evident that the little creatures settled upon the treacherous resin at a time when it was in a semi-fluid condition, and were of course, retained there by the viscid nature of the substance. The gum, as it flowed from the body of the tree, gradually surrounded its victims, and at last entirely enclosed them in a premature but very beautiful tomb. These insects are found in different degrees of preservation. Some, which were evidently engulfed at once in the sticky matter, are as perfect as the day they were killed. Others have been consigned to a more lingering death; the resin has exuded very slowly, and the victims have not only died before they were surrounded by it, but having been trapped in bright dry weather, their bodies have become desiccated and withered; in some instances, indeed, a white mould has begun to form round them, plainly discernible in the pellucid amber."

FIG LEAVES AND FRENCH DRESSES.

"They are going to bring out 'Paradise Lost' at our theatre," once said a fair actress of La Gaite theatre, Paris, to an admirer, "and I am to play Eve."

"In the traditional costume?" inquired her hearer,

"Oh, no," was the laughing answer, "nous avons, supprime la feuille de figuier."

I wish that the original Mme. Eve had anticipated the decision of her lively French descendent and personator. If the eating of that unblest apple brought death into the world and all our woes, surely among the last, and by no means the least of them, may be classed the worries Eve inflicted on her hapless daughters when, weaving her fig leaf garland, she became the inventor of dress.

It cannot be denied that to all women of the present day, save to those wide extremes of the feminine social scale, those who can afford to pay unlimited prices, and those who care nothing for clothes at all save means of warmth and shelter, the question of dress has become an exceedingly worrying and perplexing one. The extreme elaboration prescribed by the prevailing mode, the variety of styles, the fact that a separate toilette is required for almost every different occasion combine to render our garments a burden and a bother.

Let us go back to a period no further distant than twenty years, and let us learn through what changes our wardrobes passed in altering from solidity to show, from comfort to stylishness. In those not very far off days, ladies wore plain, heavy silks, with perfectly untrimmed skirts and corsages a basques, the latter simply bordered with lace, or passementerie, or fringe. A rich black silk, thus made, was a handsome street costume as well as an indoor dress, only requiring the addition of a silk mantle or lace shawl in the spring, or of a velvet cloak or India shawl in winter, to fit it for promenade uses. Lighter and thinner silks, as well as the more delicate tissues worn in summer, had three flounces, put on straight around the skirt, and edged either with a light fringe or ribbon, or with the edge simply pinked. Evening dresses, of course, presented a variety in the way of trimmings and materials, but a young girl was considered to be elegantly attired in a three-flounced glace silk, while her mother was richly arrayed in a heavy moire antique, the sleeves and top of the low-necked corsage bordered with costly lace, and the skirt perfectly plain. Contrast such dresses with the toilets nowadays—the contrasting colors, the masses of trimmings, the flounces and ruffles, box-plaited, gathered, rose-quilled, reversed, the bows and ends, the over-skirts and underskirts, and trains, all costing weeks of time, unending labor, and hundreds of dollars.—[The Galaxy for October.

VARIETIES.

IT is proposed to teach telegraphy in the Girls' High School in Baltimore.

THE distillation of rum from cranberries, is a new industry in South Jersey.

CHARITY ANN BURDEN of Indianapolis has gone into the Divorce Court to get rid of her Burden.

A WOMAN in one of the central counties of England was recently killed by the sting of a hornet.

SUSIE SIMKINS nearly killed her rival, Anna Bell, with a razor, near Alexandria, Va. Both colored.

A CALL has been issued for a National Capital Removal Convention, to be held at Louisville in October.

SOME fanatic embued with fore bodings of his future fate, has been preparing the Baltimore public for theirs, by ornamenting the flagstones in that city with the word "eternity," written in large characters in chalk.

FROM experiments recently made in England, it appears that wagons are most easily drawn on all kinds of roads when the fore and hind wheels are of the same size, and when the pole lies lower than the axle.

THE Jewish order of Harugari in New York propose to erect a State asylum in some city between Albany and Rochester. There are 329 lodges in the United States, which last year paid $558,098 to widows and orphans.

LADY THORNTON, wife of the English Minister at Washington, has been so ill in England that, in the opinion of her physician, it will not be prudent for her to risk crossing the Atlantic Ocean this year. She will, therefore, not return to the United States until next summer.

GRAVE city pastor to his wife: "My dear, Mrs. Wilson must be experiencing a change of heart. She looked so serious during my last sermon." Fond wife—"Sho, you goose, why couldn't you see that her new Sunday hat has one artificial flower less than Mrs. Brown's, who sits in the next pew." The pastor collapses and takes refuge in an arm chair.

THE vaccination laws are not very popular in England. A meeting took place lately at Gainsborough to express sympathy for a working man who was that day released from prison to which he was sent for refusing to have his child vaccinated. He was borne like a hero through the town by his fellow workmen, and presented with a purse of money. A meeting was afterward held and resolutions adopted demanding the repeal of the vaccination laws. Four thousand people were present.

WE learn from the Springfeld Republican that Mrs. John Morrissey promenades the streets of Saratoga in a black drap de'ete polonaise, embroidered in silk, with true lovers' knots and wild flowers in all their natural and strong colors—yellow, red, white, &c. It was imported from Paris, at a cost of $1,000 in gold. Nobody passes the lady without turning to look at her gorgeous costume. The lady wears a single stone diamond ring, said to be valued at $40,000.

DISTRESSING CALAMITY.

Granite Mills at Fall River Burned

TWENTY OPERATIVES KILLED

BOSTON, September 19.—A dispatch from Fall river, Mass., to the Boston Journal gives the following account of a disastrous fire which occurred in that place:

Mills Nos. 1 and 2 of the granite works had been running about twenty minutes when the operatives in No. 1 were startled with the cry of fire and the escape of smoke from the fourth story. In this, next to the upper floor, was the mule warp spinning department and there were nearly one hundred girls at work under a male overseer. On the upper floor (the fifth) about thirty girls were employed spooling and warping cotton. These were the youngest of the operatives. With alarming speed the flames seemed to leap to this attic, coming from the windows below, and up the great tower in the centre of the building, in which were all the stairs communicating with each story.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire caught in the mule spinning story, in the northwest end of the mill, from friction in the mule head, and spreading by means of oil on the floor and about the machinery, with great quickness rushed toward the centre tower,

THE ONLY MEANS OF ESCAPE

for those in the fourth and fifth stories, besides four fire escapes, two on each gable end. Once getting into the tower, the flames ran up to and through the single entrance to the fifth story, and then, springing to the roof timbers, filled the two great rooms, 450 by 90 feet, with dense black smoke and flame. While the flames were making such terrible headway,

OPERATIVES BECAME FAIRLY WILD.

The overseers saw there was no way possible to check the fire and gave their sole attention to those whom they had at work. They called to them to save themselves and pointed out ways of escape, principally fire ladders. The overseer of the spooling room, who remained till nearly suffocated, states that the scene in his room, and it must have been worse in the room below, cannot be depicted. Children ran about crying and begging piteously to be saved, yet wrenching themselves away when taken forcibly to the tower while yet there was some chance, or to the iron ladder that reached two scuttle windows of the south end opening upon the roof of the balcony at the head of the Twelfth street fire ladders. It was impossible to get the great majority to take even this method to save their lives. Some wanted clothing, others something else. As the fire frightened them away from these ladders, they rushed to the windows at the south gable end, nearly sixty feet from the ground, but dared not jump down. Cotton ropes were put out for them to slide down by, but no sooner would the rope be lowered than there was a rush for it from the story below. Too many would take hold when it would break, and all clinging to it would come down in a bunch.

Similar scenes were going on in the mule spinning room. Flames had ascended rapidly to the entrance of the tower on the fourth cutting off this means of escape, but operatives had two ladders of the south gable directly before them, and were urged by the overseers and citizens below to take them. Some did, but others rushed headlong upon the balcony and dropped or threw themselves from their guards. There was ample time for every one to have been saved had the girls taken the course directed.

The superintendent, as soon as the alarm was given rushed to an upper story, and with the overseers, did all possible to save life. When means provided for escape in the mill were rendered unavailable by heat, flames and smoke, the people procured beds and matresses for the poor unfortunates to jump upon, and many did

JUMP FROM THE WINDOWS

to them. In almost every case, however, they received fatal or terrible injuries. The firemen worked to keep the flames out of the south end, whither many operatives had fled. The ladders as long as at their command were used to rescue the girls, and it is said four firemen lost their lives while thus engaged.

A BRAVE FIREMAN.

One firemen was lowered from the roof by a brother firemen into the building and remained so long trying to drive the girls forth that he had to be let go by those who held his rope, driven away by the smoke and he was lost.

Morgues and hospitals were speedily improvised, the Mission Chapel being taken for the latter, and as fast as girls could be picked from under the windows of the mill, stretchers were ready to carry them to either the Chapel or Central Station. At the latter place twenty-five dead bodies were soon lying, and other unfortunates had been taken to stations or at their homes. In a number of instances, bodies could not be recognized they were so disfigured, begrimmed and dirt-covered. In Mission Chapel were those whose

SUFFERINGS WERE INTENSE.

Every doctor in the city was summoned at the earliest moment. It is not too high to place the number of killed at forty, and the injured at twice that number.

THE RUINS.

The fire was under control shortly before half past eight o'clock. Then the entire roof had not fallen, nor had the walls crumbled much below the eaves of the north side. The flames had been kept almost wholly out of the building south of the tower and so a portion of the fourth and fifth floors were left. The roof north of the tower fell in and took with it the tops of the gable end wall, a portion of the fifth floor and some of the side walls, crashing through the third story. The cording and two weaving floors remained intact.

The Granite Mills have been for some time running on full time, and turns out 50,000 pieces of print cloth per week, and it is supposed that a considerable amount of stock is ruined either by fire or water and smoke. A large amount of machinery is also rendered useless, principally, however, in the two upper stories. The most expensive is still good, and the engines and boiler are not damaged. The insurance, it is therefore expected, will cover all loss to property. It is reported however, that the walls will have to be taken down as the granite of which the building was constructed is cracked by heat. Work in the other mills was suspended that the operatives might assist in the rescue of their colaborers. Two and three members of one family are in several instances among the now incomplete list of killed, wounded and missing.

STATEMENT OF AN EYE WITNESS.

Julia Coffey states, when she first heard the alarm of fire, heavy columns of smoke burst through the spool room door. A crowd of little children surrounded the overseer, and with him they rushed for the staircase, but they were forced back by the flames. Then all made for the elevator but it would not work. At this juncture, leaping from the windows commenced. A number of men in the room began uncoiling a long rope to let operatives to the ground. Several were landed in safety when it was burned off twenty-five feet from the ground. The smoke had become so dense, that those who remained

CROWDED THE WINDOWS FOR AIR.

Some, in leaping head-foremost were killed. Others suffocated, fell back and perished in the flames.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

A young girl named Kate Smith, employed in the spool room, states her first announcement of danger was received by the girls from the other end of the room rushing toward her, shrieking and crying. Many of them were so terror-stricken that their limbs became almost useless. Some of the girls were praying and lamenting their situation, while others were so possessed with fear that they stood in mute agony, watching the brave conduct of one man, who, regardless of his own safety, worked with heroic ardor, and by means of a rope landed on the ground a number of girls in safety. One man being completely cut off, made his exit to the roof, by means of a scuttle, and with a rope lowered himself over the roof and to the ground in safety. He stated that a companion who was just behind him had fallen back and was suffocated. Many of the girls become unconscious from freight ere the flames reached them.

Telegrams have been received from Governor Talbot and the Mayors of Boston, Lawrence and other points, offering assistance.

The Coroner's jury has been summoned to thoroughly investigate the sad catrotrophe. They will meet on Monday. The Granite Mills were incorporated in 1863, with a capital of $4,000,000, and employed about 450 males and females in this "No. 1" mill. The insurance is $450,000, distributed among Boston, Providence and other eastern companies. Insurance agents estimate the loss at sixty per cent. of the amount, and that the value of that portion of the mill not burnt is $157,000.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

FALL RIVER, September 19.—The following is the list of killed and wounded

Killed—Honora Coffee, Catharine Connell, Margaret Dulon, 19 years old; Albert Fernly, Gerlinde Gray, Mary Healy, Margaret Harrington, fifteen years old; Margaret Healy, ten years old; Ellen J. Hunter, Thomas Keaveny, Mary Lasond, Bridget Murphy, kate Murphy, Margaret Murphy, Jas. Newton, ten years old; Frederick Porter, twelve years old; Anna Smith, Jas. Smith, nine years old, Jas. Turner, elevator tender, fifty years old; Victoria Warner. Total—20. Reported missing by police—Michal Devine, Catherine Healy and Ellen Healy. Total 3. These names are not on the mill books. Wounded—Mary Borden, will recover; Julia Coffee, recovery doubtful; Mary Burns, will recover; Anna Daley, recovery doubtful; Thomas Gibson, Anna Haley, recovery doubtful; Ellen Donley, doubtful whether she will recover; Kate Harrington, will recover; Jonathan Healy, recovery doubtful; Ellen Jonas, recovery probable; Arabella Keith, recovery doubtful; Edson Keith, will recover; Bridget Lanegan, will recover; Julia Mahony, fatal spinal injuries; James Mason, recovery doubtful; Isabella Moorehead will recover; Nancy Muller, will recover; Annie O'Brien, recovery possible; Delia Porter, recovery possible; Joseph Bainsbottom, will recover; Mary Rigley, head injured, will recover; Katie Smith, will recover; Hannah Stafford, wil recover; Annie Sullivan, will recover; Katie Sullivan, will recover; Margaret Sullivan, recovery doubtful; Hannah Towney, fatal internal injuries; Margaret Towney, will recover; Bertha Woodel, will recover; William Vinnecombe, will recover. Other than mill hands injured—A. J. Biddescomb and A. Cobley, while assisting mill hands, injured in the head, will recover. The following firemen were injured: Wm. Clarke will recover; George K. Read will recover; John Greenquinn and Willsam Brocklehurst. The total number of wounded is 36; fatally, 2; recovery doubtfull, 13; will recover, 21.

The opening session of the Coroner's jury will be held in the Court House at nine o'clock to-morrow in charge of Coroner A. M. White.

TILTON'S LAST.

CHICAGO, September 18.—The Tribune publishes an extra this afternoon containing the full text of Tilton's second statement and entirely filling four pages or twenty-eight columns. The first two columns are devoted to proving by extracts from letters, &c., the friendly relations existing between Beecher and Tilton and the strong affection for each other, and the marital felicity of Tilton and his wife up to the time of the alleged infidelity of the latter in contradiction of the allegation of Beecher of Tilton's vindictiveness toward him, and of his and Mrs. Tilton's claim of his brutal treatment of her during ten unhappy years.

He then comes to the story of his wife's confession made to him July 3, 1870, just after her return from her visit to the country, and the circumstances under which the confession was made and the substance of it he states explicitly, and which do not differ materially from the previous statement, except that it is more circumstantial, he giving the date of the first of October of infidelity as October 10, 1868, at the time when Tilton was absent in New England. She showed her husband a memorandum in her diary, marked at that date—"a memorable day." She further said that on the next Saturday, while her husband was still absent, Beecher visited her and again committed adultery with her, and also stated various other times and places of similar occurrences during the ensuing fall and winter and the following spring. This confession, he declares, was made voluntarily and not in response to any accusation of guilt by him, as he had made none, and this confession, he says, was also made by her subsequently to others, including Susan B. Anthony, and in proof of this produces a portion of a letter from Miss Anthony to Mrs. Isabella Hooker, dated November 16, 1872, which indicates that the writer was possessed of Mrs. Tilton's secret and also that she laid the entire blame in the matter upon Beecher.

Tilton here refers to Beecher's intimation that Mrs. Tilton gave him her love unsought by him and declares it false, and in this connection quotes a portion of a note from Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton to Moulton, dated September 4, 1874, in which she speaks of Beecher's "base charge that Elizabeth Titon thrust her love on him unsought," and adding, "you know better than Susan or I do, the time and arguments by which he achieved his purpose." He also quotes from letters of Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, and enumerates presents made by him to her unknown to himself (Tilton) as a proof of the affection professed by Beecher.

He next takes up Mrs. Morse, his mother-in-law, and shows her unrelenting hatred of him, and her constant attempts to ruin his character, giving copious extracts from letters written him by her, expressing the fiercest hate in most intemperate language. This is preliminary to the proof adduced that Mrs. Tilton made a confession to her mother of her criminality with Beecher, which confession he says was first made verbally at the time when, in reply to Mrs. Morse's accusation of him in the presence of her daughter with a lady friend of the family, he told her she must speak more respectfully of the master of the house and its visitors or leave it, and that he would hold her daughter responsible for her behavior in this respect, and he produces the following letter, written him by Mrs. Tilton from Marietta, O., in November, 1870, and enclosed in a note to her mother

LETTER OF MRS. TILTON.

MARIETTA, November, 1870.

I feel my duty now and love to you, my dear mother, impels me to send you a copy, which I this morning have written to Theodore, which I insist that you destroy and use not in conversation with him—this, because of my trust in you, you will do sure.

FRIDAY MORNING.

Oh! Theodore, Theodore! what shall I say to you? My tongue and pen are dumb and powerless, but I must force my aching heart to protest against your cruelty. I do not willingly chide. I suffer most when I discover to you my feelings. Do you not know that you are fulfilling your threat that "I shall no longer be considered the saint. My life is before you. I have aspired to nothing save to do, through manfold infirmities, my best, and that not for human praise but for the grateful love I feel towards Jesus Christ, my God. Do you not know also, that, when in any circle you blacken Mr. B's name and soon after couple mine with it, you blacken mine as well—when, by your threats my mother cried out in agony to me, "why, what have you done, Elizabeth, my child." Her worst suspicions were aroused and I laid bare my heart, that from my lips and not yours she might receive the dagger into her heart. Did not my dear child Florence learn enough by insinuations that her sweet, pure soul agonized in secret till she broke out with the dreadful question. I know not but that it hath been her death blow. When you say to my beloved brother, Mr. B. preaches to forty of his mistresses every Sunday, followed with the remark, that, after my death, you have a dreadful secret to reveal, need he be told any more, ere the sword pass into his soul? After this you are my indignant champion, are you? It is now too late. You have blackened my character, and it is for my loved ones that I suffer. yea, for the agony which the revelation has caused you, my cries ascend to heaven, night and day, that upon mine own head all the anguish may fall. Believe you that I would

THRUST A LIKE DART

into your sister's or mother's heart were there occasion? No! I would not, indeed; so, after my death, you will, to the bereaved hearts of those who love me, add the poisoned balm—in heathen lands the sins of our beloved are buried, and only their virtues are remembered Theodore—your past is safe with me, rolled up, put away, never to be opened, though it is big with stains of various hue unless you force me, for the sake of my children and friends, to discover it in self-defense, or their defense. Would you suffer, were I to cast a shadow on any lady whom you love. Certainly, if you have any manliness, you would even so. Every word, look or intimation against Mr. B., though I be in no wise brought in, is an agony beyond the piercing of myself a hundred times—his position and his good name are dear to me, and even thus do I agonize; yea, agony is the word for your good name and if you will only value it yourself, to keep it good, I am and always will be your helper. Once again, I implore you, for your children's sake, to whom you have a duty in this matter, that my past be buried, left with me and my God. He is merciful. Will you, his son, be like him? Do not be alarmed about mother. You are not responsible for her revelations. Do not think or say any more that my ill health is on account of my sin, and its discovery. It is not true, indeed, my sins and my life's record I have carried to my Savior and his delicacy and tenderness towards me passeth even a mother's love or the love of women. I rest in Him. I trust in Him, and though the way is darker than death, I do hear the still small voice which brings to me a peace life's experience has never before brought me. No, my prostration is owing to the suffering I have caused you, and will cause those I love in the future. If the spirit of forgiveness does not exercise the spirit of hate, and add to this the revelations you have made of your fallen condition, the witness of which I am daily, this it is that breaks my heart. How can I but linger at my prayer at the thought of you. Oh! do avoid all simulating darlings. My darling, you know many a heart ache would have been saved, only you knew not what or how the cruel word was said. I have failed in my duty to you from lack of courage to speak of these things. Allow me to advise with you now, my dearly beloved, for surely I am your best friend, and for the sake of our precious born and unborn. I tell you, that since I have been conscious of wronging you, I need only to know that, and always in everything I utterly forsake the wrong, repent before God alone and strive to bring forth fruit worthy of repentance. Will you, for the added reason of your soul's sake do the same? I feel that you are not in the condition of mind to lead the woman's movement, and I implore you to break away from it and from your friends Susan, Mrs. Stanton and every one and everything that helps to make a conflict with your responsibilities as husband and father. My life is still spared; my heart never yearned over you more in sorrowing love than now, but there must be a turning to God that will lead you to forsake forbidden ways, so that the sources and spingr of your life be renewed ere I shall feel it my duty to return. I have gained a little, and with this small addition of strength, my first impulse was to fly to you and comfort you in these new distractions which come to you through your business and its threatening changes. I have long felt, dear husband, you did not fill up your responsibilities towards the Independent as its religious chief and head. Oh! that you could be made to see and feel the amount of good you might do for Christ from that pulpit. Oh! my babe would leap for joy did your soul but awake to love God and serve Him with the fervor of the early days. As I look out from my retirement here, these are my thoughts and desires. I shall mourn if there seemeth to your aching heart a harsh word; I will pray God's spirit to follow the written line, and so it will not, cannot offend. I do not hesitate to return to Brooklyn and renew my home work. Far be it from me to shirk my duty; on the contrary, to have again the privilege of being with my entire family is the ambition I feel to gain in health here. Forgive the long letter. Good night.

[Signed] YOUR DEAR WIFE.

Postscript: Both your letter and Theodore's came together. Concerning your interview with Joseph, you will see that, by reading or showing this letter to any one, you discover my secret. It is because I trust you, dear mother, that I send you this, that you may know my spirits completely towards you both. I have been told, confide not in your mother, but I reply, to whom on earth can I confide. I think it pre-eminently wise for us to destroy our letters respecting this subject lest Flory or some one should pick them up.

[Signed.] DARLING.

This letter, he says, was written in view of reports she had received from her mother of his behavior, the character of which may be inferred from her admonitions, and the letter he submits could not have been written under his dominating influence. He calls attention to the different tone of this letter and others from which he gives extracts, written subsequent to the alleged confession from those written previous to it, and heretofore published.

HIS BUSINESS TROUBLES.

He then devotes a large space to business troubles between himself and Bowen, and repeats the account of a conversation between them when Bowen charged that Beecher had confessed to him numerous adulterous acts, but produces no new facts. In this connection he declares that Beecher claims that his offense against him was advising Mrs. Tilton to separate from him was untrue and cites Mrs. Morse's letter to Beecher, denouncing him for advising her to live with him as proof of the falsity of this claim,

The story of Beecher's interview with him, December 30, 1870, when Moulton brought Beecher to Tilton's house, Beecher's alarm and contrition, his interview with

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Sept. 26, 1874

JAS. P. BARR, ... WM. SCHOYER,
JOS. S. LARE, ... E. A. MYERS.

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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HON. WARREN J. WOODWARD, of Berks.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. JOHN LATTA, of Westmoreland.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, of Greene.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
GEN. WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, of Philadelphia.

Congress, 22nd District—JAMES H. HOPKINS.
Congress, 23d District—ALEX. G. COCHRAN.
Senate, 42nd District—SAMUEL M'KELVY.
Senate, 44th District—JOHN ROUTH.
Senate, 45th District—E. A. WOOD.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT.
JOHN EWAN, W. P. BEADELL,
JOHN TITZEL.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.
JOHN M. IRWIN. GETER C. SHIDLE.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
PETER ZERN.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.
S. F. PATTERSON, J. M. CARSON,
JOS. HAYS, J. R. THORNTON.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.
S. P. LARGE. GOTLIEB LUDEWIG.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT.
DAVID ROGERS. ANDREW LARGE,
Judge Orphans Court—CHRIS. MAGEE.
District Attorney—J. K. P. DUFF.
Assistant District Attorney—MORTON HUNTER.
County Commissioner—JACOB LASHELL.
Director of Poor—CHARLES BRYSON.

ARE we to accept the nomination of General Negley, a salary grabber, as evidence of how the Republican party "punishes its knaves?"

BREAD and Butter organs like the Commercial and the Gazette are always prepared to endorse any dirty work that Ulysses engages in and thus it is that they sympathize with the thief Kellogg.

WHY don't Gen. Negley and Col. Bayne agree to meet the Democratic candidates for Congress in the 22nd and 23rd districts and discuss the issues of the day? We are permitted to state that Messrs. Hopkins and Cochran will cheerfully accept any such invitation for joint meetings, and thereat, not only give evidence of the faith that is in them but seek to obtain some satisfactory reason for the present deplorable condition of our business and financial affairs. As the Gazette and Commercial are much concerned about the tariff, we propose to have that thoroughly discussed. Will they dare accept?

THOSE who believe Beecher to be innocent must admit that he kept rather unsavory company—according to the accounts which his associates give of each other. The list comprises Tilton, Mrs. Woodhull, Mrs. Morse, Carpenter, (the painter), Tennie Claflin, General Butler, Miss Anthony.—Moulton, too, was a chief amongst them, and he does not try out as a proper "guide, philosopher and friend" for a "christian minister;" although certainly he was the most respectable of the lot. It may be well to note the fact that the whole batch, both male and female, were prominent Radical leaders. We never heard of a Democrat who belonged to Beecher's "meeting."

A NUMBER of additional correspondent are wanted to write up letters from the South containing base and lying statements of horrible outrages committed by the white people of that section upon the loyal carpet-baggers and negroes. The administration thieves are in danger of defeat and the Northern heart must be fired to induce reputable Republicans to return to the fold and vote to continue the Credit Mobilier Salary Grab party in power. Highest wages paid to accomplished falsifiers. Apply to Landaulet Williams, Washington, D. C.

THE Republican party has ruled the country for fourteen years, and its organs cannot deny that it is responsible for the stagnation in the iron business; for the reduction of workingmen's wages throughout the country; for so many thousands thrown out of employment; for the suffering of the families of poor mechanics; for the great schemes of plunder which took millions of dollars out of the national treasury—the Credit Mobilier steal, the District of Columbia frauds, the Salary Grab, and all the schemes of rascality exposed within the past few years; for reducing work, business and everything, but taxes and salaries of the President and government officials which they have greatly increased. It now asks for another lease of power; shall they have it? This question must be answered at the polls in November next.

CHARLIE ROSS SUPPOSED TO BE WITH HIS MOTHER.

A few days ago the Reading Eagle published a letter from Germantown, which purported to have been written by a neighbor of the "sticken" family, and to represent the opinions of the neighborhood generally upon the so-called kidnapping case. The writer states that about ten years ago the father of the missing child married a rich Western lady, and that during their happy days the two boys Walter and Charlie, were born to them. A few years ago, he says, the parents ceased to live amicably together, and finally Mrs. Ross returned to her family in the West. Subsequently another person was brought in to fill the place vacated by her, and still occupies it. After narrating substantially what is stated above, the same writer continues thus: "The following is the theory of those who know the family, and who are acquainted with Ross personally: Some months before the kidnapping Mr. Ross received letters from the first and only wife asking and demanding the children. It will be recollected that even up to this time he had refused to show any of the letters he received, with the exception of the blackmailing note, and it will also be borne in mind that the attempt was made to steal both the children. It was not until three days after the kidnapping that the fact was made public, and at that time the child was safely in the hands of its mother or her friends in the West."

He further states his belief that the relatives in Germantown have always known where the child is, but have refrained for family reasons from telling. The advertisements, blackmailing letters, &c., were in the opinion of this writer, all manufactured by some of the Ross family to divert public attention from the real facts.

If this turns out to be true, then a wicked sell of enormous proportions has been perpetrated upon the country especially upon doting Pa's and Ma's who have the care of curly headed Charlies of a tender age.

IS IT PROTECTION?

EDITOR LEADER: Will you or some one of your readers be so kind as to tell me why, right upon the heels of two successive crops of almost unexampled magnitudes, with a tariff levying the very highest duties upon about three thousand various articles which can be made for a lower price abroad than here; and with a redundant supply of "the best currency the world ever saw," our business is prostrate, our merchants and bankers and manufacturers all over the country are going in to bankruptcy, and here in Pittsburgh, it is rumored, that our iron mills are absolutely running at a loss and will probably stop by the middle of November.

Please don't be afraid to print this letter from a native Pennsylvanian, for nearly half a century a resident of this city, for fear of being stigmatized as an enemy of a protective tariff—for our present tariff is anything but protective, as is proved by the present *status* of affairs. What is necessary now is to face the facts; the Republican politicians are too cowardly to do so, and those on the Democratic side are not one whit more courageous. Both sides prophesy smooth things, and all of them are either too grossly ignorant to comprehend the truth, or too disingenuous to enunciate it. Negley knows about as much about political economy as a night-owl; Hopkins has more brains, but is too weak-kneed to speak.

A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN.

We don't know what manner of man in politics, a Democratic Republican can be, or what ticket he could vote, but he re-echoes a question asked by Democrats and Republicans all over the country, but which has not been answered by the party which has brought about this condition of affairs. General Negley may be the night owl he is represented in the above communication; certain it is, he has never in the long years he has acted as Representative of this manufacturing district, attempted to explain before his constituents, in a single speech, his views on the tariff or any other question. His competitor Mr. Hopkins, as stated, has more brains, and what is more, has the courage to meet Mr. Negley, and discuss the tariff or any other question, pertaining to local or general politics. Yet Mr. Negley evades the discussion and seems content to peddle his wares from door to door, where he may safely agree with the views of each voter and dish out cheap pledges and promises with commendable liberality. Why don't the Republican County Committee put him on the stump and make him speak his piece even if it should be about the "Grampian Hills."

PENDLETON'S SPEECH.

An extra edition of the Columbus, Ohio, speech of Hon. George H. Pendleton, as revised and corrected by that gentleman, has just been issued by THE POST and may be had upon application at the rooms of the Democratic County Committee, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, opposite the Court House. It is a scathing arraignment of the party in power, and deserves to be widely circulated.

PAY YOUR TAX.

Where the right to vote depends upon the payment of tax it must be paid thirty days before the day of election. A tax receipt given after the third day of October will not avail. As the new law changes the rule in this respect double precaution should be taken. Let no Democratic vote be lost through neglect to pay tax between this time and October 3d.

THE Democratic Senatorial Conferees of the Centre, Clearfield and Clinton district met yesterday at Bellefonte, and nominated Hon. W. A. Wallace for State Senate. The nomination has been worthily bestowed, and as such it affords us extreme pleasure in recording it. The Senate of Pennsylvania can boast of no more able, hardworking or attentive member.

THE CITY HALL JOB.

THE POST claimed three years ago that the cost of City Hall, grounds, &c., would reach, if it did not exceed, $725,000. For this we were denounced as liars by the Ring organs and a certain member of the Commission. We have received the report of the Commission, which fully sustains every charge that we have made, and demonstrates that we were nearly $5,000 below the actual cost. We give the summing up of the Commission as follows:

CITY HALL BUILDING TAX COLLECTED.

S. Allinder—City Treasurer.

5 mills, 1867	$ 56,617 95
5 mills, 1868	75,051 06
A. J. Cochran—Treasurer.	
5 mills, 1869	72,713 81
5 mills, 1870	74,293 24
5 mills, 1871	82,449 95
C. L. Magee—Treasurer.	
1½ mills, 1872	32,930 33
1½ mills, 1873	30,402 82
¼ mill, 1874	20,587 88
To July 31, 1874	$445,047 04

CITY TREASURER—IN ACCOUNT WITH CITY HALL COMMISSION, TO JULY 31st, 1874.

Receipts City Building Commission.

Rents—Old Buildings, per Thos. Steel, Secretary	$	420 00
Temporary Loans $40,000, less discount $1,195 23		38,804 77
Bonds Sold		260,000 00
City Building Tax		445,047 04
		$744,271 81

Expenditures.

Construction of Building, Maintenance, &c	$511,174 80	
Purchase of Ground and Interest on Mortgages	109,228 75	
Interest on Bonds to August 1, 1874	69,219 00	
Interest on Renewal of Temporary Loans	454 41	
Temporary Loans Paid	40,000 00	
Balance in Treasury July 31, 1874	14,194 85	
		$744,271 81

The above shows an expenditure of $744,271 81 less the balance of $14,194 85 in the Treasury July 31, 1874; or a total expenditure of $730,076, 96. We present the above as a complete vindication of what we have said. We shall have more to say on this subject in the future, especially as to the enormous salaries and percentages of certain individuals.

ELECTIONS IN 1874.

The Radical organs pretend to believe that they all see a great deal of encouragement in the elections for 1874, especially in Maine, where the Democrats never pretended that they had any chance either of success or any material gain upon their previous vote. We quote from the World some carefully prepared statistics showing the results of all the State and Territorial elections so far in 1874, and commend them to the careful consideration of those Radicals who think that they are not on the down grade.

New Hampshire had a State election March 10. It resulted in a Democratic victory. Majority of Weston, Democrat, over McCutchins, Republican, for Governor, 1,465. Legislature, Democratic in both houses. Previous year, majority of Straw, Republican over Weston, Democrat, for Governor, 4,067. Republican majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, 66. Grant's majority in the State in 1872, 5,443. Democratic net gain over the Republicans in less than two years, 6,908.

Rhode Island State election, April 1. The Democrats nominated no candidates and made no contest.

Connecticut State election, April 6. Democratic victory. Majority of Ingersoll, Democrat, over Harrison, Republican, for Governor, 6,772. Legislature Democratic in both branches. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 54. Previous year, majority of Ingersoll, Democrat, over Havens, Republicans, 5,814; Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, 4. Grant's majority in the State in 1872, 4,218. Democratic net gain in less than two years, 10,990.

Oregon State election, June 1. Democratic victory. Majority of Grover, Democrat, over Tolman, Republican, for Governor, 532. Legislature anti-Republican in both branches. Previous election, Grant's majority for President 3,493. Previous Legislature Republican in both branches. Democratic net gain over the Republicans in less than two years, 4,025.

Arkansas constitutional election, June 30. Democratic victory. Out of sixty-four counties sixty-two returned Democratic delegates. Total vote: For convention, 80,016; anti-convention, 8,465. Convention (Democratic) majority, 71,551. Grant's majority in the State in 1872, 8,146. Democratic gain in less than two years of 68,415.

Kentucky State election, August 3. Democratic victory. Democratic majority, 60,844. Democratic majority in the Presidential election, 11,336. Democratic gain in less than two years, 49,448.

Tennessee county elections, August 3. Democratic victories everywhere. Estimated Democratic majority 50,000 Democratic majority in the Presidential election, 10,736. Democratic gain in less than two years, about 40,000.

Montana Congressional election, August 3. Democratic victory. Majority of Maginnis, Democrat, over Hedges, Republican, 1,055. Previous election, majority of Maginnis, Democrat, over Claggett, Republican, 319. Democratic gain in two years, 736.

Utah Congressional election, August 3. The Democrats nominated no candidate and made no contest.

North Carolina State and Congressional elections, August 6. Democratic victory. Democratic majority on the State ticket, 13,000. Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature largely increased. Seven Democratic Congressmen elected—a gain of two. Grant's majority in the State in 1872, 23,904. Democratic net gain in less than two years, 37,000.

Wyoming Congressional election, September 1. Democratic victory. Majority for Steele, Democrat, over Carey, Republican, 600. Previous election, majority of Steele, Democrat, over Jones, Republican, 271. Democratic gain in two years, 329.

Vermont State and Congressional elections, September 1. Large Democratic gains. Republican majority on the State ticket cut down several thousand. Democratic gain in the Legislature from 30 to 40. Republican majorities on Congressmen reduced and one regular candidate for Congress defeated by a bolt.

Colorado Congressional election, September 8. Democratic victory. Majority for Patterson, Democrat, over Bromwell, Republican, 2,000. Previous election, majority of Chaffee, Republican, over Hunt, Democrat, 1,336. Democratic net gain in two years, 3,336.

Maine State and Congressional election, September 14. Large Democratic gains. Republican majority for Governor, as compared with 1872 reduced 5,000. As compared with Presidential election reduced 20,000. Democratic gains in the Legislature.

Recapitulation; Democratic—New Hampshire, Connecticut, Oregon, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Montana, North Carolina, Wyoming, Colorado, all by increased majorities.

Republican—Vermont, Maine, both by decreased majorities.

No Contests—Rhode Island, Utah.

Two of the Ring organs continue to attack the down-trodden and plundered people of Louisiana as rebels and assassinators of negroes. Its too thin. Their readers know better and understand that the organs have adopted this, as one of their plans, to draw attention from the thieving and corruptions of their party.

THE letters given below are the replies to the letters of the Committee appointed by the Democratic State Convention to inform said candidates of their nomination:

READING, Sept. 7, 1874.

To Hon. Robert P. Dechert, Hon. S. E Ancona and Hon. E. L. Acker.

Gentlemen;—Your letter of the 1st inst., informing us of the action of the recent Democratic Convention at Pittsburgh, has been received. I accept the nomination with adequate appreciation of the high honor conferred on me by the convention. I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant
W. J. WOODWARD.

WAYNESBURG, Sept. 15, 1874.

To Robert P. Dechert, S. E. Ancona, and E. L. Acker, Committee:

Gentlemen:—It is due to frankness to say that I feel highly honored by this mark of confidence bestowed upon me by the representatives of the great Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in thus placing me in nomination for the high and responsible office named. I have from my youth up been an humble but earnest advocate and defender of the principles and usages of that party, and hope to see it once more attain to power, in our country, when I feel that the purity and patriotism of the past will be restored in the administration of our governments, state and national. Should the people of the state in November ratify the action of the Convention which nominated me, it will be my most earnest purpose to discharge the duties of my position in such a manner as to secure the best interests of the whole people of the state.

In formally accepting the nomination, I ask that I may be allowed to do so in the name of the Democracy of Greene county, to whose political integrity and intelligence I feel that the compliment of this nomination is justly due. Very respectfully, your humble servant,

JUSTUS F. TEMPLE.

GREENSBURG, Sept. 7, 1874.

To Hons. R. P. Dechert, S. E. Ancona, and E. L. Acker.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 1st inst., notifying me of my nomination for the office of Lieutenant-Governor by the late Democratic State Convention, was duly received. In accepting this nomination which I do, permit me, through you, to return thanks for the high honor done me by the convention.

If the electors of Pennsylvania ratify the nomination in November, I will endeavor to perform the duties of the office with fidelity. Yours truly,

JOHN LATTA.

THE Gazette is evidently alarmed at the condition of politics in this county. It says the whisky league is carrying on for itself, the taxpapers movement means a bolt upon the Ring, and the Temperance organization is too formidable to be healthy for the straight Republican ticket. As all these organizations are mainly composed of Republicans, it does look to a man up a tree as if the City and State Ring ticket was going where the woodbine twineth. Couldn't you give a few more screeds on the bloody rebels, gloating over the assassination of Lincoln, the tariff, loyalty, anything to beat the Democrats.

POLITICAL NOTES.

GRANT'S salary being only $165 a day, a cotemporary thinks we ought not to begrudge him three or four months' resting spell every year.

MOSBY, of guerrilla fame, had an interview with the President Monday evening. He is earnestly favoring the nomination of Grant for a third term.

IN the Oregon Legislature the Independents hold the balance of power between the Democrats and Republicans in each House. The three parties are nearly equally divided.

THE faithful organs are much distressed by the frequency of independent Republicans nominations. Certainly it is an irregular thing to send an honest Republican to Congress.—Chicago Tribune.

THE Democrats of Bedford county have nominated G. H. Spang, Esq., and William Keyser, Esq., as candidates for the Legislature. These are excellent nominations and will sweep the county.

THE York Pa., Republican County Convention nominated William McConkey, of Hellam township, for Congress, and W. F. Smith, of Lower Chanceford, for the State Senate. Both will be overwhelmingly defeated.

NEITHER the "Republican" State Convention nor any of the "Republican" Congressional Conventions of New Jersey, have condemned the gag-law. They silently acquiesced in the work of their Ring masters to destroy free speech and a free press.

THE St. Louis Democrat counts up seventy-six newspapers supporting the People's ticket (Gentry for Governor) in Missouri. It says: "There remain of Republican papers known to us only seven which still advocate a straight ticket, and ten as yet uncommitted."

DETROIT FREE PRESS: "The band will play the "Rogues March" as the Moseses, Pattersons, Claytons, Kelloggs, Caseys and Packards assemble in Convention at Chattanooga on the 13th of October." Isn't it a little singular that a parcel of such consummate rogues should meet in a place where there is so little to steal?—Courier-Journal.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS has not been in a proper state of mind since he cut that ridiculous figure as the President's nominee for Chief Justice; but why he should distribute his bad temper over the South, which had nothing to do with either his incompetency or his failure, is a little singular.—Courier-Journal.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS made the opening speech of his canvass at Greensboro, Ga., last week. He does not hold that Grant is responsible for the troubles in Louisiana, but claims that it is the fruit of the iniquitous Reconstruction acts and policy. He hoped Gen. Grant would submit the whole matter to Congress.

THE Cleveland Leader insists that the bolt in Garfield's district is "insignificant," and Garfield himself disdains to notice the challenge of Dr. Hurlburt. In a few weeks, replies the Chicago Tribune, it may be in order for Garfield to write, after the manner of Poland: "If I had known Hurlburt was running, I would not have run."

THE Louisville Courier-Journal thus dismisses the former pay-master, now the editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial who is clammoring for more "blud:"

We speak to and of the Radical policy that has controlled the government, not the people of the North at large, a majority of whom we believe to be neither as idiotic nor as mean-spirited as this Pittsburgh malignant.

THE executive committee of the Independent Republicans in South Carolina, who bolted the nomination of Chamberlain on the ground of his participation in the frauds and misgovernment during the Scott and Moses administrations, have issued a call for an Independent Republican convention to meet in Charleston, October 2, to nominate a State ticket. The bolters will probably nominate Judge John P. Green.

AN Alabama correspondent writes that the Union white men of that State are going to vote with the Conservative party this fall for the first time since 1860, and many negroes declare that they will for the first time in their lives vote the Conservative ticket. The only hope of the Grantites is Federal interference. The whole body of intelligent whites are anxious that no collision should occur between whites and blacks.

ANDY JOHNSON, speaking at Gallatin, Tenn., last week, made formal announcement of his candidacy for the United States Senate. He said he had vetoed the Reconstruction bills, the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and the Military Districts bill, and has brought upon himself the impeachment trial, in consequence of his devotion to the Southern people. He felt that, from his knowledge of men at Washington, he could serve the people as well as any man in the State.

IT will be remembered that the Republicans of the Eighth Ohio District, in convention, refused to condemn the salary-grab, lest it should "hurt Garfield." Now the Democrats of the Eighth say:

Resolved, That the Republican party in this district, in voting down a resolution denouncing salary-grabbing, and nominating a candidate for Congress who was elected when the salary was $3,000 per annum, and took $6,000, and was again elected when the salary was $5,000, and afterwards took $7,500, have presented a candidate unworthy the support of the people.

THE New York Evening Post, [always a firm supporter of President Grant thus refers to Louisiana affairs:

We must confess that the political prospects of Louisiana are dark. Two years more of Kellogg's rule, judging from the past, will leave the entire property of the state in the hands of the tax collectors. The proper remedy and the only remedy likely to be at all satisfactory in its results, seems to be a fair unfettered expression of the popular will of the electors of Louisiana at the ballot-box. Anything short of that is mere patchwork. The power of the United States from time to time suppresses the hostility to Kellogg, but it fails to extinguish it. Every now and then the United States army is required to go down to Louisiana and set Kellogg, like a child learning to walk, on his feet. As soon as the Federal power is withdrawn, down he goes. In conversation yesterday he said that the outbreak of Monday was due to the withdrawal of the United States troops. What kind of a civil government is that which goes to pieces as soon as the army of the United States marches around the corner?

THE Mobile Register says: "During the fight in New Orleans, when the Metropolitans retreated to the Third precinct, where Longstreet was trying to concentrate his forces, the newsboys charged them and captured one of their heavy pieces of artillery, while the Metropolitans ran like scared wildcats. We always knew that newsboys were plucky, but we never expected to hear of an unarmed band of them capturing a gun from General Longstreet's division."

OUR old friend, G. W. Morgan, writes us from Bruceville, California, that he is coming home, a distance of thirteen hundred miles to vote the Democratic ticket, as he has always done. Mr. Morgan is a patriot who understands his duty.

GOVERNMENT BY THE SWORD.

[Chicago Times.]

The pretense that a Republican form of government exists in Louisiana is false and fraudulent. The Kellogg government is no more a Republican form of government than that now executed in Central Asia by the invading armies of the Czar is Republican. It is a military government in fact, no matter what it may be called in name. It is a government deriving every power that it exercises, or can exercise, from the bayonet. It is a government of the sword, not of the people; instituted by the sword, not by the popular will; upheld by the sword alone, and certain to disappear if the sword were sheathed. It is the worst kind of military government, in that it is a fraudulent and dishonest kind, pretending not to be that which it is. It is a government wholly external to the Federal constitution, finding no warrant for its existence in that instrument, and upheld in defiance of it. It is a government of war under the shallow and hypocritical pretense of being a government of peace.

It is a monstrosity that ought not to be tolerated for a day. Better, a thousand times, that the whole nation should welcome back the state of open war, with honest military government in every Southern State, than this mailed despotism under the mocking mask of a false name should go any farther.

MORTON, THE INFAMOUS.

[Chicago Times.]

The most infamous public speech of the present year is that of Mr. O. P. Morton on the Louisiana business. It is a speech replete with barefaced misrepresentation, hypocrisy, and shameless lying. The attempt of the Senatorial demagogue to make it appear that the "war" was a contest on the part of the Louisiana whites against the blacks, is squarely contradicted by every event, every expression, and every account and report, from every source, since the "war" begun. As a demagogue, the man Morton is tremendous. As a statesman, there are few greater humbugs.

FORMER FEDERAL OFFICERS IN THE FIGHT AT NEW ORLEANS.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

It is a significant fact, and one which should be properly noted in the minds of the men of the North, that several officers who had served throughout the whole war in the Federal army, and who fought gallantly to the end, last Monday were out in the people's ranks fighting the hordes of the usurpation with as much bravery as they had shown when opposion on the field of battle to the boys in gray. These officers ranked from colonel down to non-commissioned officers. On Monday they condescended to use rifles and muskets, with the rank simply of American citizens and would-be freemen.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE Berks county citizens are erecting fifteen new school houses.

MISS JENNIE RALSTON of Cherry Tree township, Indiana county, is reported to have read the Bible through fourteen times since 1859.

A CONTRACT has been awarded to a Boston firm for the erection of the soldier's monument at York, Pa., The work will cost $35,000.

SAYS a correspondent from Dunbar to the Connellsville Monitor: Sixteen pounds is what a "little visitor" weighed that came to this place—it's a girl.

THE large dining room and infirmary of the Soldier's Orphan's school at Titusvil e were destroyed by fire Thursday morning. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A NEGRO tramp made two attempts to outrage the person of a little girl aged ten years, in Warwick township, Bucks county, on Thursday last. He escaped unharmed.

JOSEPH MENSER, a son of Mr. David Menser, who resides near Scalp Level Cambria county, was drowned at Falls City, on the Connellsville Railroad, one day last week.

A GAME association has been organized in Huntingdon county. The object is the protection of all kinds of game and fish and to see that the game laws of the State are respected.

FOR half a century the water of the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers has not been as low as it is at present time. Rocks jut out everywhere, and grassy plots dot the surface.

CENTRE county has now fifteen Granges, several more prospective, with a county council well organized. It is scarcely more than six months since the first grange was instituted.

A BEE-TREE, on Brush mountain Blair county, was cut the other night and found to contain ten feet of solid comb about one foot thick, which yielded two hundred pounds of honey.

THERE was a mournful sort of a wedding up in the north western part of the State last week. Mr. Melon married Miss. Colly In short it was a Melon-Colly affair. Copy right secured.

CHARLES YOUNG, aged seventeen years, fell from a load of straw at Damascus, Wayne county, recently, and the tine of a pitchfork entered his side, penetrating to his heart and killing him almost instantly.

A MAN named Madden employed on a gravel train on the A. V. R. R. was killed on Wednesday near Utica, Venango county, while working upon the track, by an express train. Madden had been at work but a few days and lived at Sharon.

THERE were coined at the Philadelphia mint during the month of August 61,000 double eagles, 36,940 eagles, 96,000 silver and trade dollars and 100,000 cents—making a total coinage for the month of 295,050 pieces, amounting to $1,698,200.

A VALUABLE Alderney cow, belonging to Dr. Haines, of Doylesburg, dropped dead in the field last week, and a post-mortem investigation instituted by the doctor showed that her death had resulted from a needle about two inches long which had pinctured the muscles of the heart.

THE Bethlehem Progress says; Mrs. Carroll and Mrs. Ford, twin sisters, living in South Bethlehem each gave birth to twins on Saturday night. The attending physician says these cousins are almost of an age—within an hour. These sisters were married on the same day; their first children were born in the same month; their second in the same week; and their third in the same hour, and both twins—as related above.

EARLY Thursday morning, at Wellsboro, masket men effected an entrance into the residence of President Robinson, of the First National Bank, and gagged and bound the occupants, President Robinson, Cashier Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, and Mrs. Smith a daughter of Mr. Robinson. They compelled the cashier to accompany them to the bank and throw open the vault and they helped themselves to about $50,000, principally in currency. Returning with Mr. Robinson, they placed the members of the family facing each other, and told them to converse freely. They took from the finger of Mrs. Smith, a ring valued at $800, kissed Mrs. Robinson, who fainted, and took their departure in carriages, to which were attached grey horses. A reward of $5,000 is offered for their arrest, and $1,000 for either of the gang.

OHIO NEWS.

HANNAH SHARKEY, living in Youngstown, will be one hundred years old in December.

THE citizens of Athens are working to have the Marietta and Cincinnati shops located in their town.

THE Mahoning county fair will be held at Canfield on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 6th, 7th and 8th.

A LADY of sixty-four yesrs recently made a trip from Akron to Cleveland and return, on foot, occupying two days on the journey.

LAST week the Mahoning Coal Company drilled through six feet of coal, at a depth of eighty feet, on the Andrew Kirk farm, in the northeast corner of Youngstown township, Mahoning county.

ON Sunday afternoon last, the barn of David Owens, of East Liberty, Trumbull county, near the Sodom coal bank, took fire and was burned to the ground, with eleven tons of hay and many other things of value.

THE new residence of Mr. Wm. McCoy, in Cross Creek township, Jefferson county was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. A portion of the furniture was saved. The loss will amount to $5,000, on which there was an insurance of $4,000.

THE Muskingum Conference of the Methodist Church will meet September 30, 1874, at Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county. This is one of the largest and most influential Conferences in the Methodist Church. Mr. James Robison, publisher of the Methodist Recorder of this city, will attend as one of the fraternal delegates from the Pittsburgh Conference.

A LARGE force of workmen is engaged on the Atlantic and Lake Erie R. R. at New Lexington and southward. The road is to be opened to Maxahela by the 1st of Dec. and finished northward by July 4, 1875, so as to connect Toledo with the coal and iron fields of Perry, Hocking and Athens counties. When completed from Toledo to Pomeroy on the Ohio, it will be one of the most important railroad in the State, and will give Toledo a greater importance than Cleveland.

THE COMPROMISE CONFERENCE A FAILURE.

A COMPROMISE UPON THE ONLY VITAL POINT UNDER CONSIDERATION REFUSED BY THE REPUBLICANS AND THE CONFERENCE ADJOURNED—FEAR THAT THE KELLOGG PARTY WILL CARRY THE ELECTION BY FRAUD.

[By Telegraph to the N. Y. Tribune.]

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21—The conference which has been going on at the Custom-house since last Thursday has ended to-day, as predicted in the Tribune dispatches. The Republican members of the Committee having occupied the Opposition while getting a new grip upon the offices and gained time for a large number of troops to arrive, adjourned the conference *sine die*, after refusing a compromise upon the only vital point under consideration. Most of the time has been occupied in discussing the plan proposed by the Conservatives to ensure a fair registration and election, which are notoriously improbable under the present law and impossible with such officers as are charged with its execution. Under this law, although one party may have 20,000 majority in the State, it is easy for the party in power to carry the election if it has the Registers, Judges of Election, and the Returning Board, as the Kellogg party now have in Louisiana. The present law is in fact the old and objectionable Warmoth law, with its few just restrictions eliminated. The Conservatives claim that it is Gov. Kellogg's purpose to carry the approaching election by illegal means thus placed within his reach, and then claim the victory as a vindication of his policy and iniquitous government. As proof of this they point to the fact that in New Orleans, where there are only 11,000 colored voters, that number has already been registered, although more than a month must yet elapse before the time set apart for registration is at an end, and negroes are still coming in very fast. The object is, by repeating and other devices, to overcome the Conservative majority of 3,000. The plan proposed to the Conference Committee seemed simple enough. It was that the registration and election should be conducted by officers representing both political parties. The Kellogg party agreed to the petty details, but when it came to the matter of the State Returning Board they declined to make any change, and adjourned the Conference. The Board is the body of final resort on elections, and may throw out any number of votes, as it has done in the past, to accomplish its propose. It is composed of five men now, all Republicans. The proposition was that three should retire, and two Conservatives and a third Republican acceptable to Conservatives take their places. The hopes of McEnery and Penn seemed to have been much set on this plan for securing a fair registration and election, and the failure of the conference has made them despondent of doing anything at the Fall election, although no doubt exists as the Conservatives having a large majority in the State. Many other friends of reform express regret at the termination of the conference, but never anticipated any other result, as they had no confidence in the sincerity of Kellogg in going into it. The failure is important, nevertheless, as it may cause an important change in the policy of the opposition to the usurpation.

FINANCIAL.

Another Circular to National Banks.

WASHINGTON, September, 23.— The Comptroller of Currency having recently, ascertained, through the reports of Examiners of National Banks, that certain National Banks are in the habit of drawing drafts on their correspondents in New York at sixty or ninety days, date acceptance waived, has advised these institutions that such issued are in violation of section twenty-three of the National Bank act, which prohibits the issue of post notes. Such transactions subject National Bank to forfeiture of charter under section fifty-three of the National Bank act, and it is the intention of the Comptroller to commence proceedings, if necessary, to prevent such practice. Other National Banks are in the habit of furnishing their depositors with checks drawn one day after date, instead of on demand, for the purpose of evading the Internal Revenue law rexuiring a two-cent-stamp to be affixed to such checks. The comptroller will ask for an amendment to the act, which will prevent such abuses.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

DEATH OF A POET.

LONDON, September 23.—Charles Swain, the poet, died to-day, aged forty-six years.

Mr. Arnold has declined to run for Parliament.

John Mitchell returns to New York early in October.

GERMANY.

PROPOSED WOMAN'S CONVENTION.

BERLIN, September 23.—Empress Augusta has called a meeting of delegates from all women associations of Germany to be held in this city in October. The Queen of Wurtemburg and Saxony, Grand Duchess of Baden and Princess Alice of Hesse, have promised to attend.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT GEOLOGIST.

PARIS, September 23.—Elie DeBaumont, the eminent French geologist is dead.

CASUALTIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 23.—A dispatch from Emigrant Gap says: An accident occurred this forenoon on the Central Pacific Railroad by which Daniel G. Wyer, a brakeman, was killed, McGlone, engineer; Frank Chinn, William Gaines, carpenter, severely, if not fatally, injured.

VICKSBURG, September 23. — To-day Alderman D. E. Ryan, Thomas Donovan and Mr. Smith, a plasterer, were suffocated by foul air in an old cistern near Ryan's Mill. They entered the cistern to examine for repairs. Smith entered first. Not hearing from him, Ryan entered. Not hearing from Smith and Ryan, Donovan entered to see what was the matter. A negro gave the alarm, but all three were dead before they could be taken from the cistern.

NEW YORK.

Railway Injunction Granted.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Judge Benedict, of the United States Court, to-day granted an injunction on the application of Aaron S. Bright, complainant, in a cross bill representing third mortgage bonds of the old Lacrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company restraining the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company from issuing thirty-five millions dollars of new mortgage bonds.

Judge Woodruff refused an order to compel the St. Paul Railroad Company to show cause why injunction to restrain the issue of new mortgage bonds should not be granted.

Judge Shipman to-day gave a decision in favor of ex Collector of Internal Revenue Joshua F. Bailey, in the suit of Theodore E. Allen & Co. to recover damages for alleged illegal seizure of property on the grounds that a public officer cannot commit trespass.

TELEGRAMS IN BRIEF.

The River Commissioners, in session at Evansville, endorse Colonel Merrill's plans of improving the Ohio by moveable dams. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky are represented. Colonel Merrill is present.

A boy supposed to be Charlie Ross, of Philadelphia, was picked up by a detective in the country a few miles from Lincoln, Nebraska. He and the old man with whom he was passed Omaha yesterday in charge of the detective.

POLITICAL.

THE MINNESOTA DEMOCRACY.

NEW YORK RADS. IN SESSION.

MINNESOTA.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

ST. PAUL, September 23.—The Democratic and Liberal State Convention met in this city to-day for the nomination of Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. The attendance though not full was much larger than was anticipated from the nature of the nominations to be made and the meeting was entirely harmonious.

Hon. Scott Wilkins, of St. Paul, at present Judge of the Second District Court, was nominated by acclamation for Chief Justice, and William Lochren, of Minneapolis, for Associate Judge. Mr. Lochren was formerly a member of the State Senate. The Republican nominees for the same offices are from St. Paul and Minneapolis respectively.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted:

Whereas, The special occasion which brought the Republican party into being has long since ceased to exist, and there is not now, and has not been for years, any central animating principle or purpose in that party except the cohesive principle of public plunder and a settled purpose to retain power by any means and at all hazards, and

Whereas, To perpetuate its hold upon office, that party has formed an alliance with capital and organized monopolies of the country, and together they purpose to run the Federal and State governments in the interest of the favored classes by exempting them from burdens and restraints, and casting the whole crushing weight of onerous taxation upon the masses of the people. Therefore, we, the representatives of the people of the State of Minnesota who demand a reform in the administration of our Federal government, having assembled without regard to former partizan distinctions, hereby proclaim the following platform principles:

First—Believing the present disastrous condition of the Southern States to be largely due to the corrupt rule of carpet-bag politicians who have plundered and impoverished the people, intensified the prejudices of the race and driven communities to the verge of civil war; knowing that this state of affairs has been developed during the administration of President Grant and been fostered by the course of the Republican party, and despairing of relief except through a radical change of policy, we demand the maintainance of a just and impartial policy towards the people of the South whereby both races will be protected in all their rights; the expulsion of thieves, and perfect equality before the law for all persons without regard to race, color or political opinion.

Second—A return to gold and silver as a basis of the currency of the country, and a resumption of specie payments as soon as public interests will allow.

Third—A tariff for revenue only consistent with an honest administration, none for protection; no government partnership with protected monopolies.

Fourth—Home rule; no centralization.

Fifth—Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation.

Sixth—Free press; no gag laws.

Seventh—Free men; uniform excise laws; no sumptuary laws.

Eighth—Official accountability enforced, and better civil and criminal remedies; no private use of public funds by public officers.

Ninth—Chartered corporations by the State always supervisable by the State in the interests of the people.

Tenth—The party in power is responsible for that administration of Government while in power.

Resolved, That the nomination by Republicans of the noted salary grabber in the First Congressional District, of an apologist and defender of that outrage in the second and of one most unscrupulous Congressional lobbyists in the third show the utter hollowness of all Republican promises of reform.

Resolved, That startling powers of corruption in offices of the State Treasurer and Auditor, concealed through so many years of Republican administration, cause just alarm to all good citizens, and demonstrates a new impossibility of reform in the Republican organization.

Following the reading of the platform, Hon. Ebenezer Ayres offered the following resolution which was adopted with considerable enthusiasm:

Resolved, Further, that we agree with the leading Republican organ of this State that the history of the late State Auditor is substantially the history of the Republican party of this State.

NEW YORK.

SESSION OF THE NEW YORK STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

UTICA, N. Y., September 23.—The Republican State Convention met at the Opera House at eleven o'clock, and was called to order by Hon. Wm. H. Robertson.

Hon. Theodore M. Pomeroy was made temporary Chairman and proceeded to address the Convention. at the conclusion of his remarks the usual committees were appointed, and the Convention took a recess till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at two o'clock. Edwin D. Morgan was elected President, with a Vice President from each district.

On the appearance of Mr. Morgan upon the platform he was greeted with cheers. His address to the Convention, upon taking the chair was greeted with great applause.

GOV. DIX RENOMINATED BY ACCLAMATION.

Gen. Sharpe, of New York, said the Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report moved the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor, and he moved the renomination of his Excellency, John A. Dix by acclamation. [Loud applause.]

Col. Spencer, of New York, seconded the motion, and suggested that delegates rise when voting. The Chair called the Convention to rise, and then put the question. There was an unanimous "Aye" with cheers.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

Gen. Batchellor nominated the present incumbent, Maj. Gen. John C. Robinson. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Woodford said he came to the Convention to do all in his power to further the nomination of General Batchellor. In behalf of every friend of General Batchellor, he now seconded the nomination of General John C. Robinson. [Applause.]

The motion was carried unanimously by acclamation and the result was received with great applause.

A delegate proposed that the Convention rise and give three cheers for Dix and Robinson, which was done.

The remainder of the State ticket is as follows: State Prison Inspector — Ezra Graves; Canal Commissioner — R. M. Stroud; Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals—Alex. S. Johnson. All present incumbent were renominated by acclamation.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the platform.

First—that the Republicans of New York re-affirm the principles so often approved by the people and point to the past achievements of their party as a pledge that it is equal to every new requirement.

Second—that we demand obedience to the laws and full protection of every citizen in the enjoyment of his rights against the assaults of Ku Klux assassins and white league revolutionists who are encouraged by every Democratic success—this protection to be given by the States if they can and will, but if the States fail, then by the General Government, in strict conformity with the Constitution and laws.

Third—that an armed attempt to subvert the recognized Government of a State is revolution, and revolution must be suppressed, and the supremacy of the law maintained at every cost.

Fourth—That public faith must be preserved inviolate and the public debt be paid in coin.

Fifth—That we oppose any inflation of paper currency, and endorse the President's veto of the inflation act and we are in favor of a return to specie payments and of such action on the part of the government as will speedily secure that result.

Sixth—That taxation, whether national or State, whether direct or indirect, should be kept at the lowest practicable point permitted by an economical administration and the requirements of public credit, and should be so adjusted as to be least burdensome to all classes.

Seventh—That the administration of President Grant has been true to its pledges, and distinguished by achievements in domestic and foreign policy unsurpassed in the history of the country.

Eighth—That the administration of Governor Dix, in its purity, dignity and wisdom has fulfilled the highest expectations of the people, and we point especially to the management of the State finances as showing the wide difference between Republican and Democratic rule, which Democratic rule was such in its profligacy as not only to consume all the heavy taxes paid by the overburdened people, but also to take six and a half million dollars from the sacred deposit of the sinking fund which the Republican administration has now made good, and increased the sinking fund from one million to more than fifteen million dollars, thus relieving the people of that indebtedness.

Senator Conkling was called upon and delivered a lengthy speech on State politics and the Southern situation.

THE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The State Temperance Convention met here to-day, and, after passing resolutions in favor of prohibition and appointing a committee to arrange a plan of political action for the fall campaign, adjourned sine die.

MISSOURI.

RADICAL CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS Sept. 23—The straight Republican State convention at Jefferson City was called to order at noon by Henry T. Blow, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who is said to oppose a bolt. J. C. Parker, a Congressman from the Ninth district, was made temporary chairman.

During the afternoon session the convention permanently organized by electing Judge Isaac Parker President, and a full corps of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Considerable time was spent in disposing of double delegations from the sixth and eighth wards of this city, which was occasioned by bolts in primary meetings in those wards, but both sets of delegates were finally admitted, each delegate being given half a vote. A new central State committee was then elected and the convention adjourned until half past seven o'clock.

On reassembling, the following platform was adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, Republicans of Missouri, reiterate our abiding faith and confidence in the principles of the Republican party as expressed in its national platform of 1872, and we further declare that these principles have received their best exposition in the great and cardinal measures of President Grant's administration, which we heartily endorse.

Resolved, That we regard all political organizations founded upon race or nationality as detrimental to good government.

Resolved, That we denounce the recent attempt of the Democratic legislature to change the investment of the State School Fund into consolidated State bonds the interest on which would have been payable at the sole pleasure of the legislature as an insidious attack upon our public school system, imperilling the advantages given to children of the State by the Republican legislature.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the long continued misrule and incompetency of the administration by our opponents in this state leading to insecurity of person and property, the prevention of immigration, the utter prostration of business and most ruinous deprecation of all species of property have at last exhausted the patience of many good men among the opposition and driven them to the nomination of a ticket pledged to reform in every department of the State Government, and inasmuch as we have in our ranks none who seek for themselves the empty honors of office outside of the opportunity it may give to advance the peace and prosperity of our people, and inasmuch as we feel willing to accept reform from any and all persons who can give it, therefore, we deem it the part no less of prudence than of patriotism to adjourn this Convention without nominating a Republican candidate.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

MILWAUKEE, September 23.—At the Reform Congressional Convention of the Fourth district to-day, Sam Rindskoff was nominated for Congress.

CLEVELAND, September 23.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the Twentieth district, to-day nominated Hon. Henry B. Payne, of this city, by acclamation.

ST. LOUIS, September 23.—The Democrats of the Ninth district, in Convention at St. Joseph yesterday, nominated David Ray, for Congress.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., September 23.—Col. L. C. Gause was nominated yesterday by the Democrats for Congress from the First district. He is the present contestant for a seat from the same district. Col. W. F. Slemmons, of Drew, was nominated on the same day by the Democrats of the Second district for Congress.

PHILADELPHIA.

Affairs of Jay Cooke & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.—Lewis, trustee in the Jay Cooke bankruptcy, has filed with the Register a detailed statement of two hundred and ninety-eight items of receipts and four hundred and nine items of expenditures. Total receipts are shown as amounting to $1,043,951 11 and expenditures $293,395, leaving a balance of $750,555 38 in the hands of the trustee on the 19th inst.

THE ROSS CASE—LIBEL SUIT.

A. C. K. Ross has commenced a libel suit against the proprietors of the Reading Eagle for an alleged grossly defamatory article published in that paper on the 15th inst. A warrant for the arrest of the parties was issued to-day.

WASHINGTON.

Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The following order has just been promulgated:

Executive Order No. 4: It appears to me, from their trial at Washington and the city of New York, that further extension of the Civil Service rules will promote efficiency of public service and it is ordered that such rules be and they are hereby extended to several Federal offices at the city and in the customs district of Boston, and that proper measures be taken for carrying this order into effect.

U. S. GRANT.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, September 21.—General James Longstreet, Commander-in-Chief of Kellogg's army, says: The State House and arsenals were surrendered for want of ammunition to defend them, and places the responsibility on Attorney-General Field, who enjoined the militia appropriation of $20,000 made by the last legislature.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE—NO CONCLUSION ARRIVED AT.

The conference committee that have been holding daily sessions since Thursday last, had their final interview this afternoon. The object of the conference was to arrange for the joint supervision and control of the machinery of the November election. Everything apparently progressed satisfactorily until the composition of the Returning Board was reached. This Board, which is the key to the whole election scheme, consists of five members elected by the last Senate. The law provides that vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board. The McEneryites proposed that three vacancies should be created, two of the vacancies to be filled by them, the other to be filled by joint action of the parties, who should select some gentleman of irreproachable character without regard to his party connections. This proposition was positively declined by the Republican committee, and the conference committee finally adjourned without results.

FRANKLIN, September 21.—The McEnery parish officials who took possession of their offices on Wednesday last, surrendered them to the Kellogg officials this morning. All is quiet.

THE OLD POLICE FORCE REORGANIZED.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—The following telegram has been received at the War Department from General Emory:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, September 20, 1874.

To the Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington D. C.:

Yesterday, the State authorities replaced the temporary police force by the regular police force of the city. It was feared that this change might cause some disturbance, and troops were posted at various points in the city, but the night passed quietly. I think this may be taken as evidence that the surrender was complete and in good faith, for, by the peculiarity of the law of Louisiana, the police force of this city is organized under State law and under the direct control of the Governor.

[Signed] W. H. Emory,
Col. and Brevet Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—Judge A. A. Atocha, of the Superior Criminal Court, yesterday tendered his resignation to Gov. Kellogg. No reason is assigned. Any action by the State authorities against the Leaders of the recent revolution would have been brought before his court.

The United States tug "Rose" arrived at Pass A'Loutre to-day, from Pensacola, with ordnance stores.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 23.—The Political Conference will be reopened at noon to-morrow, at the custom house. Indications now are that Republicans will accede to the point and allow McEneryites equal representation on the returning board.

NEW ORLEANS, September 22.—A compromise has been effected in Terrebonne parish between the white and colored people, and a joint parish ticket, with capital and labor equally represented has been nominated.

The Republican parish Nominating Committee met on the seventeenth and adopted the following:

Be it resolved by this Convention that we accept and hereby ratify the compromise effected between the Republican and People's parties of the parish of Terrebonne upon the following: Each of the respective political parties shall be entitled to one member of the House of Representatives; that we do hereby pledge our hearty and undivided support to the compromise ticket which this Convention nominates.

The ticket is as follows: Representatives—Edward McCallum, a white planter and W. H. Keys, colored, Parish Judge—Niames L. Belden, white, Republican; Sheriff—Amos Simms; Coroner—James Madison; Police Jury—W. A. Shaffer, J. Robichaux and C. Tennet, of the People's party, and John Stewart and R. Waterman, Republican.

The Terrebonne Banner, official journal, says: The good work has commenced in Terrebonne. A compromise has been effected between the Republicans in favor of a good local government and the people's party. The people's party have put forward gentlemen who are acceptable to all parties, the Republicans will do the same. W. H. Keys, Representing this parish in the Legislature as a representative laboring man and Edmond McCollum as a representave of that class that employs and pays the above, will, beyond doubt, tend to bring these seemingly conflicting interests together and be beneficial to both. The Picayune, commenting on the above says: The people of that parish have agreed upon what promises to be productive of the happiest results. Is it not probable that Terrebone has struck out the course which shall lead us from the wilderness?

MORE TROUBLE APPREHENDED.

NEW YORK, September 23.—The Times correspondent telegraphs the following from New Orleans, under date 22: "To-day public feeling has changed very decidedly, and it is now considered not improbable that even more serious conflicts than that of last week may shortly occur. This morning, when it became generally known that the committee had been broken up and no result arrived at, Young, and his men of the League took no pains to conceal their feelings. Gov. Kellogg and United States Marshall Packard, are again denounced as a party of thieves and liars, and the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Cowen who is charged with having been Instrumental in breaking up the conference, is also abused in unmeasured terms. During the afternoon the leaders of the White League were constantly in session, and it is known that many advised a continuation of hostilities. If they fire on the troops they believe that

A MILITARY GOVERNMENT

will at once be established in the State. It is known that the business men and capitalists of the city, who make no secret of having supported the movement, are opposed to further fighting, and will make no additional donations to the League. There is no evidence that the Southern element wishes to molest the private citizen, and on all sides it is admitted that personal property was never more secure. Governor Kellogg professes to believe that a war of extermination is to be commenced against the negroes, but Penn asserts positively that such an idea has never been entertained by even the most passionate of the White League. During the evening the Governor held a consultation with Secretary Cowen, and later he telegraphed to A. P. Field, Attorney General, to come to New Orleans immediately. It is believed he wishes to consult him and then proceed at once in preparation of indictments against those prominently engaged in the riots.

POLITICAL.

YANKTON, D. T., September 21.—The Democratic and anti-Monopoly Convention at Vermillion on Saturday, nominated W. A. Burleigh for Congress. It will be remembered that he was once before made the candidate by the anti's, partially indorsed by the Democrats. He afterwards withdrew from both, and now appears a second time in the play. The remainder of the ticket was made up of straight Democrats.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Thomas Davis and Walter Scott, charged by W. R. Harrison with entering his establishment at the corner of Penn and Collins avenues on the first of July last, and stealing a lot of knives, two revolvers and $3.00 in money, plead guilty.

John Corcoran indicted for assault and batery on John Clark, was allowed a nolle pros on payment of costs.

Albert Fecke, charged by A. Leuse with false pretense was acquitted.

The case of Herman Ketterer and Wm. Tramp indicted for felonious assault and battery on Calvin Mathews, a negro, was next taken up, and is still on trial. The parties are the ones that participated in the Glendale riot some weeks since in which the negro Mathews was so badly injured.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Tradesmen's National Bank vs. John Neish, et al., an action on a promisory note. Verdict for the plaintiff of $5,322 84.

Catharine Kerr, petition for a divorce from her husband, John Kerr; a subpœna was awarded, returnable the first Monday in December.

An injunction was granted against the Brownsville Commissioners to prevent them from throwing dirt on the tracks of the P. V. & C. R. R.

J. R. Thornton vs. J. & H. Jackson. On motion of attorney of Philip Laner, a judgment creditor, the Sheriff was directed to pay into Court the proceeds of sale in the above case, less costs of Sheriff, &c.

Charles Stolzenbach vs. Arthur H. McClelland; an action to recover for building material sold. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $70 50.

Mercur, et al., vs. R. H. Kerr et ux.; action to recover for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiffs for $418 75.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

Buente vs. Moyes, Gardner & Co., verdict for plaintiff for $302 38.

Paul Blasey vs. John Wolz. Judgment of non-suit ordered.

Commonwealth for use of Smith Lake's administrator vs. Erastus Bowman et al., an action on a bond, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff in the sum of $381 96.

In the case of Willams vs. Bigley, et al. defendants made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.

A motion for a new trial was also made by the plaintiff's of Striepeke & Co. vs. Mueller et ux.

City Deposit Bank and Trust Company vs. A. F. Baum. Action on promisory notes. Jury found for the plaintiff in the two cases in the sum of $2,177 50, and $306 28. Subject to opinion of Court on question of law reserved.

James Walton vs. the Allegheny Railroad Company. An action for damages. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,000.

F. G. Pilgrim vs. John Zimmerman, et. al.; a sci. fa. on a mechanic's lien. Verdict of $966 24 for plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court on question of law reserved.

John McBrown vs. John Morrison Davis, action for services as traveling agent for the Labor Tribune. Verdict for plaintiff for $102 41.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Carrier & Baum, Pittsburgh, bankrupts. On motion of Messrs. Ferguson & Murray, solicitors, an injunction was ordered to issue against Edwin G. Carrier.

J. & L. M. Childs, Erie, bankrupts. The Court ordered the Assignee to pay out of any funds in his hands the costs of advertising and attorney's fees, &c. Mr. Stoner procured the order.

Lewis S. Layton, Allegheny, bankrupt. On motion of M. Pflaum, the Court directed the assignee of said bankrupt to sell the interest of said bankrupt in certain real estate situate in Monongahela county, West Virginia, at private sale.

Joseph & A. T. Douthett, Allegheny City, bankrupts. On motion of Mr. Bailey, an order was made designating the Evening Telegraph and Mail for the publication of the appointment of assignee.

Dawson & Bailey vs. Collins, Pool & Co., Venango county, bankrupts. An injunction, after argument, having been granted, upon the filing of bond in the sum of $5,000 against the Cranberry Coal Company and C. W. Rauch, President. The said bond was presented and approved nisi. Bridin appeared for and Woodward against the injunction.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterritt.

Michael Horgen was convicted of selling liquor to minors, Matilda Smith prosecutrix.

Henry Fauker charged by Max. Miller with assault and batery, was allowed a nolle. pros.

George Bowman was convicted of assault and battery on Calvin Mathews.

A nolle pros was allowed as to John Ackerman jointly indicted with Bowman.

The Jury in the case of Herman Ketterer and Wm. Ramp, were out at the adjournment of the Court.

A Jury were also out in the case of Geo. Lynch and Wesley Brooks, charged with aggravated assault and battery on Mrs. Herman Ketterer of Glendale.

Edward S. Webb, and J. Barry, were found guilty of burglarizing the house of James Rafferty on Cedar avenue, Allegheny, on the night of the 18th of June last.

J. Barry was next tried for feloniously shooting at Officer Wm. Cowel, while the latter was engaged in making Barry's arrest in the case noted above, and found guilty.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier:

Joseph Kirkwood vs. Adelaide Kirkwood, libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded, returnable on the first Monday of December. Ground of action, desertion.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Adolph Oberhelman to F. D. Geish, on motion of Wm. C. Friend, Esq., Fred. J. Schroeder and Henry Freese were appointed appraisers.

T. B. Young & Co., for use of Jos. A. Stone vs. J. M. Davis and the Enterprise Building and Loan Association of McKeesport, garnishee of Davis. Verdict for plaintiff for $63 96.

R. A. Young, administrator of H. E. Rehm vs. Wm. McKee and Geo. McKee, late partners as Wm. McKee & Co. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,895 62. Action on a promissory note.

John Fischer vs. Jacob Wilt. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $63.

John Keil, Sr., vs. Henry Monsey. Verdict for plaintiff for $43 80. Action to recover on a judgment note.

The Atlas Works vs. the Gard Machine Brick Co. Action to recover for machinery sold. On trial.

District Court Judges Ewing and White.

J. C. White vs. Columbus Coleman. The cause of action in this case was, as alleged, plaintiff sold to Coleman a farm in Lawrence county, taking as part pay 120 acres of land in Missouri. This, he alleges, he found to be barren and worthless, though it had been represented as A No. 1. The case is on trial.

J. & W. P. McMillan vs. John Hanna. Action to recover for plastering a house. Verdict for plaintiff for $150 56.

Freyvogle vs. Anderson. Bill in equity. Hearing fixed for September 26th, on motion for preliminary injunction.

C. W. Fehring vs. Englebard Hartman. Action to recover balance of rent due. Verdict for plaintiff for $26.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The National Bank of Commerce et al. vs. John A. McBeth, Fayettee county, bankrupt. It appearing the debtor has filed a list of his creditors, the petitioning creditors were granted ten days in which to procure other creditors to join in their petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of said debtor. Stoner for motion.

Andrews & Jones, Allegheny, bankrupts. The hearing on the rule on A. W. Erwin, assignee, to show cause why he should not give bail, &c., adjourned to the 23d inst.

James Duncan and Ira B. Duncan, Beaver county, bankrupt. The petition of the assignee presented for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens upon the funds in the hands of the assignee and Register Harper for examination and report. Orders were made for the sales of the outstanding debts and claims of each of the above mentioned estates, after giving the required notice. Patterson for motion.

In the case of Francis E. Hammond, assignee, vs. Hugh O'Hara, Geo. A. Chase, Esq., was appointed examiner to take testimony to be read in this court.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Isaac J. Barry was acquitted of a charge of felonious assault on officer Wm. Cowel of Allegheny.

Wm. Oliver was convicted of entering a building belonging to Frederick Weidmeyer, with felonious intent, and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years.

George Lynch and Wesley Brooks, charged with aggravated assault and battery on Rosa Tritschler, were acquitted.

Louis Rosi, charged by David Page with larceny and receiving stolen goods, plead guilty.

Martin Meyers, charged by Jacob Klaus with larceny, was convicted.

Herman Ketterer and Joseph Tramp were found guilty of unlawfully wounding the negro Calvin Mathews,

John W. Dagg, charged by Edward Shore with larceny and larceny by bailee, was allowed a nolle pros.

Frank Rafter charged by Catharine Kuckert with rape was convicted.

The case of Arnold Miller, indicted for felonious shooting at officers Young and Kennedy, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The jury were out in the case of the Atlas works vs the Gard Machine Brick Company.

Mrs. Frederika Mueller filed a petition for the benefits of the act of Assembly, securing to married women their separate earnings.

In the case of J. M. Matlock vs. John underwood et. al., a rule was granted to show cause why the judgment in the case should not be opened and defendant let into a defense.

Byers, McCullough & Co., vs. Bohmer & Houk, on trial. This is an action to recover for iron sold.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The jury found for defendent in the case of J. C. White vs. Columbus Coleman.

The case of Fred. Ulmer and his wife Sophia vs. John Peter and his wife Margaret is on trial. This is a suit to recover for alleged slanderous words used by Mrs. Peter in reference to the character of Mrs. Wilmer. The case was tried last year and a verdict rendered for plaintiffs for $1,400. The case was appealed, and the Supreme Court set aside the judgment of the lower Court and ordered a new trial.

In the case of the Hamilton Hall and Cottage Company vs. A. M. Barr, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,045. The action was to recover for subscription to the stock of the Hamilton Hall Company.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Andrew Brentano, bankrupt. Order made for the sale of his stock of goods.

Morris and Lewis vs. S. Frankenstein. Petitioning creditors ordered to perfect their petition within twenty days or proceedings to be dismissed as irregular.

Moss and Knapp, bankrupts. Register's reports on the petitions of creditors for ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens presented. Assignee directed to pay certain sums recommended by the Register.

Adams and Jones, bankrupts. Hearing on rule and assignee to show cause why he should not give bail. Adjourned to October 14.

THAT MONUMENT OF MUNICIPAL FOLLY AND EXTRAVAGANCE

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION—THE POST'S FIGURES ADMITTED — TOTAL COST OF THE JOB OVER SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS—THE ORDER OF THE COURT.

The Commissioners appointed to erect City Hall made a report to the Court Tuesday. The hall, it will be remembered, when it was first projected was to cost but three hundred thousand dollars, but as the work progressed additional legislation was secured and now, as per figures on our second page taken from the report, the tax-payers are informed that they have an investment of over seven hundred thousand dollars in that "monument." But then this is not news to the readers of THE POST, whose statements have been so often denounced as lies by the Ring organs. We leave the public to judge who has and who has not been guilty of falsehood.

From past experience we expect the organs will refuse to do THE POST justice and continue to deceive their readers, as their motto appears to be "to lie and stick to it, as everything is fair to bring political success"—"a thieving Republican is preferable to an honest Democrat," &c.

But let us wait and see, and for the present we can content ourselves with presenting the following affadavit of T. Steel, and the order of the Court:

Allegheny County ss.

Thomas Steel, being duly affirmed, says that the foregoing detailed statement of the disbursements made by the City Hall Commission is correct and true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

THOMAS STEEL.

Affirmed and subscribed this 22nd day of September, 1874.

S. C. McCANDLESS,
U. S. Commissioner,
Western District of Pennsylvania.

And now, September 22nd, 1874, the within report being presented to the Court, the same is confirmed nisi, and James Veech, Esq., John H. Bailey, Esq., and Reuben Miller, Esq., are hereby appointed auditors to pass upon said account, to examine all matters connected with the functions and affairs of the City Hall Commission and report to this Court their conclusions in the premises for such further order as may be necessary. The auditors to advertise for ten days, in one or more newspapers of the city, the time and place when they will be ready to proceed with the duties of their appointment, when and where all persons interested may attend.

PER CURIAM.

THE BURGETTSTOWN FAIR.

The Nineteenth Annual Exhibition of the Union Agricultural Association will be given on their grounds at Burgettstown, Washington county, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 6th, 7th and 8th. The managers present an unusual liberal premium list this year, being nearly $1,000 in excess of any list ever offered by the Association, and special inducements have been offered that will warrant finer displays in every department than have yet been made. The track has been put in first class condition and every thing bids fair for one of the best and most telling exhibitions given by the Association

A BURNING chimney at the corner of Lacock street and Madison avenue, Allegheny, caused an alarm of fire from box 56.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

MEETING OF THE KENNEDY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—THE ROSS LETTER —MESSRS. P. H. LAUFMAN AND ROBERT WATSON, MEMBERS OF THE OLD COMMISSION EXAMINED— THE COMMISSION AUTHORIZED THE ENGINEER TO ALLOW THE FULL CONTRACT PRICE.

From The Daily Post of Tuesday.

The sub-committee of the Water Committee appointed to investigate the charges of over-estimates in the construction of the Brilliant Hill and Hiland avenue reservoirs held another meeting last evening, Mr. W. C. Brown in the chair.

The meeting was occupied chiefly by the examination of Messrs. Laufman and Watson, members of the Old Water Commission, relative to what is known as the Ross letter. Our readers will remember that Mr. Kennedy admits that he made an an over-estimate of 6,000 yards of excavation in the Hiland avenue reservoir, but claims that he was instructed so to do by the Commission. There are no minutes of the meeting at which he says this action was taken, but he alleges that he received a letter from John Ross, Secretary of the Board, directing him to allow the full prices for soiling and puddling as stipulated by the contract, without making any deduction on account of excavation. The engineer also claimed that this is customary at the outstart in all extensive contracts.

Mr. Kennedy read a statement to the committee in which he admitted having made an over-estimate of 6,000 yards, and giving his reasons for so doing.

MR. LAUFMAN'S TESTIMONY.

M. P. H. Laufman was first examined and testified as follows: I think that the resolution of which the letter gives notification to Engineer Kennedy, was passed by the Commission; I think I was present at the time; the Commissioners were out at the reservoirs and our attention was called to the condition of the rock at the bottom of the reservoir. Mr. Howard spoke of blasting the rock and Mr. Kennedy protested, saying it should not be done, assigning as the reason that it would open up the seams at the bottom of the reservoir; then the matter of excavation came up and Mr. Howard said it would cost more to dig it out than to blast it; that was the way the matter stood and we left it to Mr. Kennedy's judgement with the understanding that he should do as all engineers generally do under similar circumstances. The resolution was the result of the examination at that time. Many things were left to the judgement of our engineer because we had confidence in his ability, I never knew that there was an overestimate of the 6,000 excavation and don't know now, I have thought over the matter a good deal and to the best of my recollection the resolution, or which is known as the Ross letter was passed by the Commission.

THE LOSS OF THE MINUTES.

To Mr. Kennedy—The Commission did not neglect to meet from August 6th to September 1st.

Mr. Kennedy—There gentlemen that is proof that the minutes of the meeting were lost.

Mr. Laufman then continued; I haven't a distinct recollection about the 30 cents extra allowed for puddling. There was more soiling than was necessary and someting was said about using the dirt to make the banks for the reservoir. The matter was referred to the Engineer and there was 10 cents difference in favor of using what was already taken out. I think the Commission allowed the advance of $15,000 for the construction of the inclined railway, the amount to be taken out of the final estimate. The Committee granted the Engineer permission to estimate stone delivered in Haight's Run. My impression of the paving at the reservoirs is that the work is done better than the specifications require. In regard to the minutes, they were not written up by Mr. Ross from May 1st, 1873, and he kept them on loose slips of paper and the books were carried everywhere, and at one time one slip with minutes on was found in the Council chamber, and that I presume is the reason there is an interval of nearly a month in the minutes. Mr. Rolf who was acting as Secretary after Ross' discharge said that some of the minutes were lost, when he came to enter them in the book. Mr. Kennedy was, I think, authorized to allow the contractor a reasonable estimate for stripping and preparing the quarry but no specific sum was stated, he being allowed to use his judgment. Two meeting a week were usually held, and sometimes three were held.

MR. WATSON'S TESTIMONY COINCIDES.

Mr. Robert Watson was next sworn. I was present at a meeting of the Commission when an order was passed directing Mr. Kennedy to allow the full amount for the soiling and puddling; the Commission did allow Mr. Kennedy to allow thirty cents extra for puddling and soiling, because it cost the contractor double; I never knew Mr. Kennedy to take any action without receiving instruction from the Commission; we held three meetings a week and there were meetings held between August 6th and September 1st, 1873, during which time Ross was instructed to write the order he sent Mr. Kennedy.

THAT HORSE AND BUGGY.

Mr. Robert McClelland appeared before the committee and in reply to the question "did Mr. Howard make you a present of a horse and buggy or give it to you for services rendered?" said he did not, nor did he ever give me anything else.

Mr. Alexander Coulter, a practical engineer of twenty-two years experience, was examined. He stated that it was customary to make a liberal allowance to contractors for work when they first commence, as they were then under extra expense. The Chief Engineer has power to increase or decrease the estimates as he sees proper.

On motion the committee adjourned.

ADVENT OF THE ITALIANS.

THE PAN HANDLE RAILROAD COAL OPERATORS DETERMINED TO FIGHT THE STRIKE TO THE BITTER END—TWO HUNDRED ITALIANS SENT TO THE MINES THIS MORNING.

From The Daily Post of Thursday.

For some time back it has been rumored that the coal operators on the Pan Handle Railroad intended to bring Italians to take the place of the striking miners. This report, however, was denied by some, and as the operators themselves were rather reticent on the subject, but little definite was known until the last few days. On last Wednesday, however, a committee, consisting of Messrs. W. P. Rend, J. H. Miller and J. H. Mitchell all operators, started for New York. On Friday they interviewed enough men to secure three hundred, whom they shipped on Monday night for this city, bringing them in safely last night. These they propose to set to work to-day at the Pittsburgh, National, Laurel Hill and Midway mines, excluding all their old operatives except those whom they believe to have been forced into the late strike through terrorism. After considerable hunting and by the aid of officer Cotton of the Depot Police, our reporter found the gentlemen named above in charge of their Roman followers and heard from the gentlemen's lips their side of the history of the present strike. They said they have been forced into this measure by the unreasonable demands of a number of men who lead the strikers in all occasions and who, they say, make it a study to strike whenever they think the operators are unable to resist their demands. They say that since the panic the Pan Handle operators have been unable to make any money and that eighty-five cents per ton is the out side price they can pay and have any margin left. They further say that this action is final and irrevocable, that they have taken precaution to use the military force of the State if necessary to protect their new employees, who, they say can earn good wages at the present prices after an apprenticeship of six weeks. The two hundred taken down this morning are all armed with muskets, and mining will be conducted on military principals on the Pan Handle hereafter if necessary. The other hundred will arrive as soon as arrangements can be made for their accommodation. The gentlemen composing the committee state that if these Italians prove inadequate to manage the business, they will at once take measures to secure Swedes to take their places, as in any event they are determined never to employ their old hands again.

FIRE AT SAW MILL RUN.

THREE DWELLINGS DESTROYED — THE PAN HANDLE RAILROAD BRIDGE ON FIRE.

(From The Daily Post of September 22.)

A disastrous fire broke out about two o'clock this morning in Wm. Walton's cigar store, at this end of the Pan Handle Railroad bridge, Saw Mill Run. The flames were communicated from this building to a two-story frame house occupied by A. Huffnagle as a meat shop and dwelling house The flames were not discovered until they had made considerable headway, so that by the time the firemen arrived there both buildings were enveloped in a sheet of flame. The fire was also communicated to this end of the Pan Handle Railroad bridge, and was burning fiercely before any efforts could be made to extinguish it. The Ferry House kept by, Frank McCall, and owned by John Appel, also took fire, and the inmates had scarcely time to become aware of their danger until the flames were leaping from the roof and sending forth thick volumes of smoke. By this time the firemen had gotten their apparatus in order and commenced playing upon the railroad bridge, as all attempts to save the dwellings now wrapt in flames would be perfectly useless.

The occupants of the Ferry House had barely time to preserve their clothing and get out a few articles of furniture. Mr. Guffey also succeeded in saving some of his furniture, most of it, perhaps. The property of Walter & Huffnagle was about all destroyed. The heavy stream of water sent upon the Railroad bridge had a telling effect, but nevertheless, a great portion of the bridge was badly burned, and trains may not be able to pass over it to-day.

The origin of the fire is not known at present.

FIFTH WARD SCHOOL HOUSE.

A MODEL BUILDING.

The residents of the Fifth ward may congratulate themselves on having secured one of the most tasty and best appointed school houses in the city, a desideratum which has long been wanted in that ward. The building which is almost finished is replete with all the modern improvements in the way of cloak and dressing rooms, lecture room, wash rooms etc, The latter abounding to a greater extent than in any other school building in the city. Its seating capacity will accommodate 450 pupils, and can be increased to accommodate 500 if necessary. The black boards are of the proper grit, and extend from the surface of the plastering to the brick work, possessing an even surface and of the proper grit to make a crayon effective. One feature merits special notice, viz.: Ventilation, which is furnished by an arrangement connected with the stoves, furnishing a steady current of pure, warm air when needed. One peculiarity of said stoves is said to consist in the equal distribution of heat through the rooms. It is said that the temperature, when the stoves are heated, does not vary more than one degree in all parts of the rooms. Great attention appears to have been paid to cleanliness by the designers of the building, as wash rooms abound from cellar to garret. The outside of the structure, which is located at the head of Seventh avenue, presents a very attractive appearance. It is four stories in height in front and three back. The windows have stone caps and the corners are of dressed stone, which, with the great height of the building

THE TAXPAYERS.

ARRAIGNING THE CITY OFFICIALS.

MEETING OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE---REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS---CITY OFFICIALS' LIBERALITY WITH THE CITY'S FUNDS---THE PENN AVENUE ACT---THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE AS TO ITS CONSTITUTIONALITY --- NUTS FOR LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES TO CRACK---WHAT COURSE WILL THEY PURSUE?

(From The Daily Post of September 18th.)

The Central Executive Taxpayers' Committee held a regular weekly meeting in the Bank of Commerce building yesterday afternoon, Mr. Isaac Jones in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Ewert the name of Mr. James M. Pryor was added to the Committee on High School.

THE MAYOR'S FEES AND PERQUISITES.

President Jones read a copy of the letter sent to Mayor elect McCarthy, together with the resolution passed at the last meeting asking if he would relinquish his fees and perquisites. The President stated that he had as yet received no reply to the letter and resolution. The report was received and adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Judge Mellon, of the Committee on Public Works, stated that they had held two meetings, at the first of which a report was adopted. At the second meeting another report was offered, and the committee were now in a quandary as to which paper to adopt. The first report was read as follows:

Your Committee on Public Works would respectfully report as follows:

EXTRAVAGANT WITH PUBLIC FUNDS.

That generally more is paid by city officials for work and services than is paid for the same class of work and services by other parties and private corporations.

This is particularly so under some of the Road Commissions and in the Fire Department and in some departments of the water extension business. Whatever the pay to the hands is immediately from the City Treasury and without the restraint of self interest it is usually greater than is paid by contractors for similar work. The evil resulting from this course is not the immediate pecuniary loss to the city so much as the undue power it gives to cliques and rings to control municipal elections. Where extra wages render employment an object of special favor the local officials having supervision of the work can command a host in the support of ring candidates for Councils or other city offices. Besides it is not calculated to procure a better class of workmen or more work but rather the reverse, and your committee submit that the city should not be made to pay more for labor or services of any kind than the regular market price—no more than others equally competent are willing to perform the same services for, and no executive agent of any municipal body has the right to employ at higher wages than the market price; if he does so, it is in disregard of his official duty.

Your committee find that this is only one among many other more serious evil results from ignorance or disregard of official duty by executive officers and committees of Council charged with the supervision of the public works. Instead of confining themselves strictly to the duties assigned them, they are in the habit of exercising their unlimited private discretion in regard to work and compensation and transcending the powers of executive officers and executive committees altogether. They have been in the habit of doing pretty much as they pleased. Prescribed duties and limitation of powers and even solemn city contracts seem to receive no respect at their hands.

WATER EXTENSION DEPARTMENT.

Thus in the water extension department sub-committees and civil engineers undertake to extend time of performance for convenience of contractors, where the contract happens to be in the contractor's favor. They undertake also to rescind or modify contracts and change contractors, and so to mix matters with contracts as to render all legal obligation on the contractor's part doubtful—such changes mostly to the taxpayers' prejudice. In pursuance of this liberality taken with the city's rights sub-engineers have made estimates in advance of work to be done or for no work at all in the face of contracts providing that estimates shall be made only for work done, and one kind of work is sometimes substituted as an equivalent for another, and much bogus liberality and generosity is displayed by Councils and officials at the taxpayers' expense.

Thus for instance among the first measures of the first Water Commission which was only an executive body, we find an order to make an allowance of $15,000 to a contractor for an inclined plane, railroad and locomotive, which was not provided for in his contract or stipulated for in the proposals or advertisements under which the work was let, and so far as your committee can find it was a unauthorized as it would have been to supply the contractor with horses, carts and tools to perform his work.

This unrestricted exercise of powers not delegated, naturally descends from the higher to the lower orders of executive officials, and such loose practices lead not only to irregularities but naturally enough to corruptions and fraud. This looseness and irregularity in the old Water Commission led to the excesses of John Ross in undertaking to sustain his friends and favorite banks with water bonds in the panic, and under the Council Committee system the evil would seem rather to have increased.

The usual excuses for high salaries and extra high prices for labor and for the liberties taken with city interests and contracts is expediency and liberality, but even if these were the true motives, they overlook the fact that the excuse of liberality and generosity does not belong to performance of official duty at all but only to private conduct and are never to be exercised at other people's expense. They forget that to be liberal with other people's money is akin to larceny and embezzlement, and in official conduct leads to all manner of irregularities and corruption. The only rule of safety for the public is to require of their officials a strict observance of their official duties; any other course leads to confusion, extravagance and fraud.

CONCERNING STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

In regard to another department of public works—street improvements—your committee would report that a still more serious danger impends over the general taxpayer than is threatened in the loose management of the water works.

In different localities at the East End and on the South Side, numerous expensive avenues and bridges are under construction, and many of them are uncalled for by any general or public necessity, and were mostly projected and pushed through Councils by interested parties, in some instances by interested Councilmen themselves. These improvements are mostly under the

PENN AVENUE ACT.

Some three and a half millions of dollars have already been expended on them, and about half a million more will be required to complete them, and the city is paying interest on her bonds for a large portion of this debt, without a prospect of any speedy returns, and with very slight prospect of ever receiving any return at all from many of the property owners abuting thereon. For this surmise there are several reasons:

First—The Penn Avenue Act confines the loan and assessment to the foot front, and one hundred and thirty feet in depth, and in many places the streets and avenues in question are located in wild ravines or along the sides of precipitous hills where one hundred and twenty feet in depth would not sell for fifty per cent. of the cost of the improvement, and in some places the owners are already preparing to abandon the frontage in case the Penn Avenue Act is held to be valid.

Second—But another more serious obstacle is in the way to collecting the assessment. These avenues and bridges are in the rural districts, mostly through farms and agricultural lands, and in two recent leading cases in this State, and in numerous cases in other States, it is held by our highest Courts that assessments on the foot front limited in depth as these assessments are limited, can only be made on urban or actual city property, and are not applicable to rural property.

Third—Another rule has been laid down by our Supreme Court in the cases above referred to, and one of great justice and importance, viz: That such assessments, whether in urban or rural property, can only be levied to the extent of the extra benefit conferred on the property by the particular improvement for which the assessment is made, and cannot go beyond such extra benefit. Thus, if no extra benefit results to the property beyond what other property throughout the city would receive from the improvement, no assessment can be made, and in no case can the assessment be made arbitrary on the foot front irrespective of the benefits, but must be limited to the extra or exceptional benefits conferred whether such benefits be more or less, and never can exceed them. Under this rule, as many of these improvements and bridges are of little use, but only damage the farms where located, there is little chance of their payment from the property owners. Our city authorities unfortunately for us, begin at the wrong end of all such improvements. Instead of ascertaining and assessing the benefits and finding out whether they are sufficient to pay the expense before the improvement is ordered, they do the work first and try to find the benefits to assess for its payment afterwards, and thus the city is made liable and the general taxpayer is in for the cost whether any assessments can be made on the frontage or not. But this is not all, there is another difficulty.

Fourth—The benefits constitute the sole class of property assessible for such improvements and under the new Constitution the assessment must be uniform on all of the same class of property within the taxing district. This provision requires the viewers to go wherever any extra benefits are conferred within the city limits by such improvement and assess all uniformly, but the Penn Avenue Act does not allow this, but confines the assessment to the frontage and one hundred and twenty feet in depth, and is, therefore, unconstitutional, and as the work is being done under this act, it can be assessed under no other, but the bonds issued must fall upon the taxpayer as a general city debt.

THE LIMIT REACHED.

Fifth—The city has reached the limit of her borrowing power under the Constitution, and can, therefore, incur no more debt or issue any more bonds. This difficulty, however, does not belong to strict improvements alone, but to the increase of the city's general indebtedness for any purpose. It does not seem, however, that much regard is paid to the constitutional limitation and bonds continue to be issued as usual. The objection is said to have been raised by the city officials in the Court of Common Pleas, but the question was confined to the limitation of the city's indebtedness and no question whatever made as to the constitutionality of the Penn Avenue Act under which the bonds are issued, although that act has been decided unconstitutional by the District Court and no writ of error or appeal taken from that decision to the Supreme Court.

THE EXCUSE OFFERED FOR ISSUING BONDS.

The Courts and officials seem to be influenced by immediate expediency in regard to the debt for these improvements. The Penn Avenue Act provides that no collections shall be made from property owners till after the improvement is completed, and as nearly half a million dollars will be required to complete those on hand, the excuse is made for issuing the bonds that without completing the work not even an attempt can be made to collect off the property owners. Now this would be well enough if, after the improvements were completed, there was any reasonable certainty of the cost being thus collectable.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE ACT OUGHT TO BE SETTLED.

But if, after issuing four or five hundred thousand more bonds and completing the improvements, the Penn Avenue Act and its mode of assessment is held to be inapplicable and unconstitutional, the position of the taxpayer will be so much the worse to the extent of the additional bonds issued. It would, in the opinion of your committee, be the more prudent course to settle finally the constitutionality of the Penn Avenue Act and possibility of assessment and collection under it, and the question of limitation of the city's indebtedness in the first place before issuing any more bonds. The city's duty to capitalists purchasing the bonds also demands this course, because the United States Supreme Court, in the recent decision in the case of Wray vs. The City of Nashville, has restored the old law, viz: That no obligation, no matter in what shape, whether bond or promissory note, issued by a municipal corporation is valid even in the hands of a bona fide purchaser for value unless it is made and issued in pursuance of constitutional legislation authorizing it. Therefore if the Penn Avenue Act is now, by the new Constitution rendered void, or if the city has reached the constitutional limit of power to borrow money her bonds thereafter issued would be worthless.

THE COURSE TO BE PURSUED.

It seems to your committee that as the city authorities do not seem in earnest about having any of these important questions definitely settled, and as they are of serious importance to the general taxpayer, and it should be known what the city's actual indebtedness amounts to, and what the Executive Committee should file a bill or institute such other proceedings for the purpose as by their counsel they shall be advised.

We would advise, however, that this report in the first place be submitted to legal counsel for the purpose of obtaining a careful examination of the law and a formal legal opinion in regard to the points suggested. THE COMMITTEE.

The report as read was received.

DISCUSSING THE REPORT.

Mr. Norton thought the adoption and publication of the report would have the tendency to create in the people's mind the impression that work on improvements now begun would be suspended, and he did not think that would be advisable. He cited the case of the improvement of Brownsville avenue, claiming that it would be a great loss to the city were the Union to place any obstacle in the way of its completion. The contracts were let, the stone was there and everything was in readiness for the completion and it would be folly to suspend work at this time.

CAPT. WARD'S VIEWS.

Capt. Ward thought the members were not present for the purpose of washing each other's dirty clothes. He did not like to oppose the gentleman who just took the floor, but he was heartily in favor of the report. There were cases in which the contracts were lengthened out beyond the time specified, for the especial purpose of allowing the contractor to fatten off the job. He objected to the committee holding off on that point for a while until a member of the committee could procure bonds for any improvement they might want. He was in favor of adopting and publishing the report.

MR. NORTON'S REPLY.

Mr. Norton in reply stated that the gentleman cited the case of improvements being made in the East End, but if there were fraud and corruption in that Commission the Brownsville Commission was composed of honest men and they only wanted sixty days more to complete the work. The contractor agreed to perform the work by that time and would have it done.

Mr. O'Keefe thought that the people should know the fact at once if the Penn avenue act is unconstitutional.

Mr. Riddell thought that the gentlemen had become unduly excited over the matter, because they did not fully understand the report. It was intended to be submitted to the counsel of the association for advisement as to the law on the subject, and did not have any bearing on Brownsville avenue.

Dr. Keyser was heartily in favor of the adoption and publication of the report, because he felt that there was nothing in it that the people could not endorse.

The report was then adopted.

Mr. King, of the Committee on City Hall, thought the appointment of the Committee by Councils would do away the necessity of their committee. At least he considered it advisable for them to remain silent until a report was made by the Auditing Committee to Councils.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

A discussion was then had in regard to raising funds for the purposes of the Union.

Mr. Ewart thought the members of the Central Committee should not be compelled to pay the entire expenses, when the benefits derived would be enjoyed by the people at large. He thought each ward should be canvassed and a committee appointed for that purpose.

Dr. Gallagher objected to such method of raising the funds. No action could be taken that would do more towards rendering the cause unpopular. He thought the more wealthy, those who were most interested should only be solicted for subscriptions and the Finance Committee could attend to that work. Those who would be benefitted to the amount of several thousand dollars should, of course, bear the greater part of the expenses.

MEANING BUSINESS.

Mr. O'Keefe was in favor of opening an account at the meeting there and then. Lawyers could not be expected to work in their behalf unless they received pay for it, and counsel should be employed at once. He thought an injunction should be issued on the Mayor and Controller to prevent them from issuing the additional $250,000 bonds, as had been recommended lately by the Finance Committee of Councils. Money should be raised at once, raised now, and this action be taken. He was in favor of each person present subscribing the amount he intended, and doing it now.

Further discussion was had, when the Finance Committee was instructed to increase their number if they deemed it proper.

QUERIES FOR CANDIDATES TO ANSWER.

Mr. Powers presented the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to interrogate the respective candidates for the State Legislature as to their views and intentions upon the following points:

First—Are you thoroughly in accord with the objects of this Association?

Second—If elected, will you faithfully endeavor to secure the passage of a law fixing the compensation of municipal and county officers at a reasonable stated salary and exclude all fees and perquisites, so far as the Constitution will allow?

Third—Are you pledged directly or indirectly, in case you are elected, to vote or use your influence for any particular person for United States Senator?

Fourth—Will you in any event vote for Robert W. Mackey for the United States Senate, in case he is a candidate?

CONCERNING MR MACKEY.

Mr. Powers thought there could not possibly be any objections to the former questions of the resolution. In regard to the fourth, asking candidates if they would support Mackey for United States Senator, in case they were elected, he thought that could not be objectionable either. He knew that Mackey was not only connected with the Ring, but he was at the head of the Ring, and should not be supported by any intelligent taxpayer. The speaker thought it would be a disgrace should Mackey be elected to the position of United States Senator, both to the city and the State, and he would oppose any person for the Legislature who would support him.

OPPOSED TO THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Riddell was in favor of laying the resolution upon the table. He considered it a personal insult to Mr. Mackey, and a piece of political buncombe that would heap ridicule upon the movement. The committee had nothing to do with such matters.

Mr. Powers replied. He wanted to see a vote taken upon the resolution. If there was an objectionable point in it, they could vote it down and pass what was not objectionable. He wanted to see who were afraid of the Ring and who were not.

Mr. Riddell replied that there were two Rings, a State and a City Ring. If any action should be taken, it ought to be such action as would hurl from power the City Ring, who were grinding down the taxpayers; but the Taxpayer's Committee must not affiliate with either of them.

Judge Mellon thought a misunderstanding had arisen. He did not think Mr. Powers was aiming a blow at Mr. Mackey but at the principle of the candidates selling themselves, while Mr. Riddell did not want to support Mr. Mackey. In regard to the State and City Rings he had heard that that was merely a deception as both Rings met in private and arranged their wire together.

THE LAST QUESTION WITHDRAWN.

The fourth question of the resolution, concerning Mr. Mackey, was then withdrawn by Mr. Powers, who stated that he did not mean to make a personal thrust at Mr. Mackey. He was informed that some of the candidates were already pledged to support Mackey for United States Senator and he was opposed to voting for any such man.

The resolution as amended was then adopted, and Messrs. Powers, Frew, Keyser, Pryor and Johnson were appointed a committee to confer with the candidates.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

THE UNION BRIDGE

At the Point will be opened for travel on October 1st. se16-6td&2tw

UROSCOPIA.

During the whole course of our study and practice we have paid particular attention to this old "German mode" of detecting diseases, and especially invite all those laboring under any lingering disease that has not been cured, because, perhaps, the complaint was not properly understood, to send a vial of their URINE for examination, and we have the necessary medicines sent them. We wish it distinctly understood that this "special" invitation is given to those who have sufficiently tried the remedies of their family physician, and have failed to obtain relief at his hand.

If any others choose to apply we will give them our best medical attention also, and promise them relief in every case where a reasonable hope can be entertained.

If we FAIL to detect the "morbid conditions," if any; or to determine the nature of the disease, or the organs affected, as the lungs, liver, stomach, brain, kidneys, womb, &c., there shall be no charge made.

Send us a vial of MORNING urine by EXPRESS (NOT BY MAIL) with name, age and P. O address of the patient, and we can send the necessary medicines.

DRS. OLDSHUE,
132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE UNION BRIDGE

At the Point will be opened for travel on October 1st. se16-6td&2tw

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THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterritt.

James Smith plead guilty to a charge of larceny and reception of stolen goods preferred by P. Ingolsby.

Augustus Conroy was acquitted of the charges of larceny and horse stealing, preferred by Charles Baumback. Augustus was, however, convicted of assault and battery on the same prosecutor, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Amos Steincup plead guilty to charges of larceny and reception of stolen goods, Elijah Harris prosecutor.

Joseph Fox and Edward Jones were tried for assault and battery on James Fox. They were found guilty, but Joseph Fox was recommended to mercy.

James Fox was convicted of assault and battery on Annie Fox.

Maggie Butterfield was convicted of the larceny of gold coin from John Smith.

James O'Leary, charged with the larceny of two trunks, Anne Barclay, prosecutrix, plead guilty and was sentenced to two years and seven months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The case of James Donovan, Bernard Karns and Andrew McGraw, charged with felonious assault and battery by Thomas Potts, was taken up. A jury was empanaled and the case stated, after which the Court adjourned.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of William Smith and Edward Cummens, committed to jail by Alderman Bolster, on a capias, was considered, and their release ordered on the ground of a defective commitment.

Mr. Hunter was appointed receiver in the case of Edward Kennedy vs. Peter Carlin.

The election of W. W. Greer as Councilman of Verona borough, was confirmed.

In the matter of Peter Dreyfoos, vs. the Pittsburgh & Ormsby R. R. Co., the Sheriff's interpleader was filed, and the Sheriff ordered to proceed with the execution, &c.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of Wm. Harbaugh vs. Columbus Coleman was settled by payment by defendant to plaintiff of $816 20. This was a suit to recover rent due for use of trustle and coal yard near Sewickley station.

In the case of D. B. Williams vs Bigley et al. the jury found a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $2,106 24.

The case of Striepecke vs. Mueller is still on trial.

In the case of A. F. Gabler vs. Irwin I. Boyd, an action of ejectment to recover possession of a tract of land on the South Side, the jury, under instruction of the Court, returned a verdict for the plaintiff with six cents damages and costs, subject to the opinion of the Court on question of law reserved.

The jury were still out in the case of W. H. Brown vs. the steamer "Picket."

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Moyers, Westmoreland county, bankrupt. Argument on a motion for an injunction against certain execution creditors, by Messrs. Lewis and Turney for, and Messrs. Marchand, Bailey and Burgwin against the same, and preliminary order set aside and injunction refused.

J. B. Sneathen & Co. vs. Staib & Co., bankrupts. Argument on the motion for an injunction against Isaac Jones by Mr. Montooth for and Mr. Todd against the same and injunction granted.

Edward H. Yeager, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Rule granted on Christian Yeager, Elizabeth E. Yeager, John Freeman & Co., and the East New York Shoe Company, to show cause why their several claims should not be stricken off and disallowed, and the same referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

Samuel Newton, Allegheny, bankrupt. On petition presented an order was made directing the assignee to sell at private sale certain property of said bankrupts.

George Nickel, a merchant of Fayette county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper. The creditors' claims amount to about $100,000. A large majority of the creditors are Pittsburgh merchants.

On motion of Joel L. Bigham, Esq., Silas A. Kline, of Greensburg, was admitted as a member of the bar of the U. S. Courts.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett

The case of the Commonwealth vs. James Donovan, Bernard Karns and Andrew McGraw consumed the entire day. The Jury returned a sealed verdict after the adjournment of Court.

Surety and abandonment cases called to-day.

District Court Judges Ewing and White.

A verdict for $250 54 was returned for plaintiff in case of Striepeke & Co. vs. August Muehler, but a verdict for defendant as regarded his wife.

Henry Maekel vs. City of Pittsburgh. Action to recover damages alleged to have been caused to plaintiff's building on Forty-sixth street, by the grading of Hatfield street. The grading caused the foundation to give way. Verdict for plaintiff for $500.

Doabman Pickhardt & Co. vs. the Hamilton Hall and Cottage Company. Action to recover for stone and stonework. Verdict for plaintiffs for $4,723 40.

The case of J. V. Rowland vs. A. Garrison is on trial. Defendant had furnished plaintiff with heating apparatus for his house, which the latter claims to have been worthless, and brings suit to recover damages and the amount paid for the same.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Jonathan Burch, Clarion county, bankrupt. On petition of the assignee an order was made allowing him to sell, at public sale, the book accounts and claims of said bankrupt.

Paul & Settlemyer, Cambria county, bankrupts. Petition of each of the said bankrupts for a discharge presented, and the usual orders made for final examination before Register Brotherline, at Holidaysburg.

Hubley, Adams & Co., city, bankrupts. Petition for an injunction filed, and an order made for a hearing upon the same on the 6th prox., and in the meantime restraining Williman Freeman, Trustee of the Penn Avenue Trust Company, Adam Weise, Trustee of the German Savings Bank, Allegheny, and W. P. Townsend & Co., from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Charles H. Shadtet al. vs. Charles Ochs, Luzerne county. The said debtor having filed his answer and demand for trial by jury, on motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq., Solicitor for petitioning creditors, the case ordered for trial at October term next at Pittsburgh.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterritt.

The following sentences were imposed in this Court:

Augustine Conway, for assault and battery paid ten dollars and costs.

James Smith, larceny, eighteen months to the Workhouse.

James Fox, for assault and battery on his wife Annie, was fined five dollars and costs.

Joseph Fox and Edward Jones for assault and battery on James Fox, were fined each, a dollar and costs.

Gottleib Steiner, for assault on Adam Mendorfer was fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

Wm. H. McClelland, for assault and battery on Charles S. Black was fined twenty dollars and costs.

William Mitchel, larceny, ninety days to the Workhouse.

Henry Cook, for a similar offense, got sixty days to the same place.

Jennie Reynolds, for keeping a bawdy house, got fifteen months to the Work house.

Lorenzo Ward, for felonious assault and battery on Ferdinand Mersch, got two years to the Workhouse.

Henry Smith, for entering Catherine Chambers house with felonious intent and committing larceny, also got two years to the Workhouse.

Lewis Bell, on three charges of larceny, got four years and six months to the Workhouse.

Charles Shark, for assault and battery on Mary Wheatley, was fined five dollars.

The jury in the case of James Donovan, Andrew McGraw, and Barney Karns, charged with felonious assault by policeman Potts, returned a verdict of felonious assault against Donovan and simple assault as to Karns and McGraw.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

In the divorce case of Gricella Cricks vs. Levi Cricks, a rule was issued on defendant to show cause why an attachment should not issue for contempt, the defendants having refused to pay costs according to instructions of Court.

Hall Patterson, Esq., was appointed a commissioner to take testimony in the divorce case of Mary Eislor vs. Andrew Eislor.

Fred. Beilstein was appointed a committee of the person and estate of the defendant in the case of the Commonwealth et al. William Zehnder vs. Mary Ann Zehnder.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN REMEDIES.

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ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

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Root and Herb Juices,
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EDGAR W. JONES, ASHLAND, Mass.

THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Then came consumption with her languid moodr,
Her soothing whisper, and her dreams that seek—
To muse themselves in silent solitudes;
She came with hectic glow and wasted cheeks,
And still the maiden pined more wan and weak,
Pale like the second bow; yet would she speak
The words of hope, even while she passed away,
Amid the closing clouds, and faded ray by ray.

The fatal nature of Consumption may well create in the bosom of every man a carefulness whenever any of those symptoms which herald its approach show themselves in his system. Nor will it do for him to wait until it has thrown its folds around him and made sure of its victim before he makes an effort to dislodge it from the system. How often have I not said that when Consumption could be cured, I could cure it—that is—if taken before the machinery of life is worn out, and when the constitution had vigor and power enough left to enable medicine to act. I do not mean by medicine, nor do I wish it so understood, those remedies which weaken and destroy the constitution, under the vain hope that they will cure. Oh no. THE RESTORATIVE PLAN OF TREATMENT which I have discovered and introduced for the cure of consumption, is of a far different kind. It will not only root from the system the symptoms peculiar to that disease, but will also eradicate the seeds of the disease and restore the constitution to a healthy and normal condition.

My medicines do this in several ways: first, by opening out the natural channels of the human system, which have been placed there by our CREATOR for that very purpose, and then introducing into it the elements through the stomach and into the blood, by which alone it can be restored to health. This common sense theory, which will strike nearly every reader of THE POST as just and fair, does not rest merely upon a physiological argument, but brings to its support hundreds of cures which I have made, some of them after all hopes of life had fled and when the friends and kindred of the afflicted were despairing of a cure.

The reason so many die of consumption arises no doubt from that fearful belief, in the minds of many persons, that there is no cure for it. If you could inculcate the same false belief with regard to most other maladies the results would be the same, and the mortality equally great. And why? Simply, for the reason that persons would abandon themselves to a fate which the God of nature never intended they should. The cure of any disease depends on right and pains-taking treatment, as much as the success of a newspaper depends upon its management, or the productions of a farm upon its culture. Everybody knows this already, you will say; if they do, their conduct greatly belies their knowledge, and a re-stating and agitation of the subject can do no harm, but on the contrary, may be productive of good.

Look at most of the causes of consumption and other chronic diseases, and trace them to their first beginnings, and what do you find? A simple cough; a slight dyspepsia, a weakened nervous system; little by little these inroads are made upon the health, until at last the whole organism sinks, and the patient goes to a doctor and asks what ails him. He wants a name to be given to an accumulation of diseases which have probably had a start in the impairment of some one function, which, if set right in the beginning, would have saved months or years of suffering and hundreds of money. The lesson to be learned from all this, is to begin in time; if you have neglected the first warnings, obey the second or later ones, always bearing in mind that it is never too late to make an effort to restore that health of which each individual is the proper guardian and which the real physician has qualified himself to restore when it is lost.

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9 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $100,000. This property has nearly 300 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Forbes street.

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*NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE WAR ENDED.

The State Government Turned Over to Military Federal Officers.

PROTEST OF M'ENERY GOVERNMENT.

The City Government Unchanged

Penn's Chief of Police Not Removed

Radicals Dissatisfied with the Arrangement.

The Surrender Called a Compromise

NEW ORLEANS, September 17.—There has been a consultation to-day at the State House between the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and officers of the lawful administration, together with a number of prominent citizens, to receive and consider certain propositions of Gen. Emory. These propositions demand the retirement of all armed men from the streets and the return of the arms to the arsenal. These propositions have been acceded to as will be seen by the following orders:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1874.

General Order No. 7: First—The State troops now under arms will be at once retired to their homes. Second—The arms captured from the usurpation will be carried and deposited in the Central Station, or at the Third precinct according as they who hold them live above or below Canal street. 3d. The artillery, horses and other public property captured will be carried and deposited in the Central station. Fourth—All private arms purchased by citizens will be taken to the respective homes of those who bear and own them. Fifth—Superintendent Boylan will continue the work of organizing the police and policing the city. He will receipt for the public property, arms, etc., turned over to him. Sixth—General Ogden, commanding the State forces is charged with the execution of this order. By command of John McEnery, Governor and Commander in Chief, and E. John Ellis, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

THE WAR OVER.

The war is over, as shown by the following:

HEAD QUARTERS DEP'T OF GULF, NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 17, 1874.

CIRCULAR.

John McEnery and D. B. Penn, styling themselves respectively Governor and Lieut. Governor of the State of Louisiana, having informed the Department Commander of their willingness, under the President's proclamation, to surrender the State property now in their possession and to disband the Insurgent forces under their command, Brevet Brig. Gen. J. R. Brooke, Lieut. Col. of the Third Infantry, is charged with the duty of taking possession of the arms and other State property. He will occupy the State House, Arsenal and other State buildings until further orders. He is hereby appointed to command the city of New Orleans until such time as the State and city governments can be reorganized. The present police force in the city, under charge of Thomas Boylan, will remain on duty and be responsible for the good order and quiet of the city until regularly relieved by the command of Brevet Maj. Gen. W. H. Emory. Luke O'Reilly. Capt. of the Nineteenth Infantry, A. D. C.

A PROTEST FROM THE M'ENERY GOVERNMENT.

Governor McEnery held a council at the State House, which, after a long consultation and discussion, resulted in the following letter being addressed to General Emory, embodying protest and remonstrance against the position assumed by him in the private interview held with him last evening.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1874.

Gen. W. H. Emory, Commanding the Department of the Gulf, New Orleans,

General: We have the honor to submit, that since our interview last night, we have carefully considered the subject then informally discussed and have concluded to address you in writing, protesting that there does not now exist in the State of Louisiana any insurrection against the government of McEnery; that there is not in any part of the State of Louisiana any assemblage or aggregation of insurgents to disperse, and that the people of Louisiana are now peaceably at their respective abodes, and quietly pursuing their usual avocations under the protection of the law; that there is no trace of vestige remaining of the late usurpation of which Wm. Pitt Kellogg was the head, and there is but one government in existence in the State of Louisiana, which is the government elected and chosen by the people in November, 1872, and legally installed in 1873, of which John McEnery is Governor, and D. B. Penn, Lieutenant Governor; that, in all the parishes, and throughout the State of Louisiana, this government is reorganized and is supported and adhered to and respected and obeyed by the people, and is both dejure and defacto the moral of the State of Louisiana in possession and in the actual exercise of all government functions; that, if we are compelled, by the military forces of the United States, (which have neither the power nor the inclination to resist) to retire from and abandon the governmental power and authority rightfully and in fact vested in us in our respective capacities, there is no government of the State which can take our place, and that it will be necessary in some form and by some instrumentality to infuse life into the effectually dead and

EXTINCT USURPING GOVERNMENT

of which Wm. Pitt Kellogg was head and chief under the assumed title of Governor. nevertheless, having been informed by you that no alternative was left us but to comply immediately with the proclamation of the President of the date of the 15th of September, 1874, or subject ourselves and our people to the actual exercise of the military force which means war on the part of the Government against the State, and the people of that State exhibing no armed opposition and no hostility to the Government of the United States we respectfully invite your attention to the law and the terms of the proclamation of the President.

THE LAW RELATIVE TO GOVERNMENTAL INTERFERENCE IN STATE RULE LAID DOWN.

By article four, of the Constitution of the United States, it is declared the United States shall, on application of the Legislature, etc., or the executive, etc., protect each State against domestic violence. A part of the authority which this article imposed upon the U. S. government means, necessarily that the entire government was imposed upon the President as the head of the Government by act of Congress, February 28th, 1795, statutes at large, vol. 1, page 424. You will perceive that while the Constitution, article IV., is a guarantee by the United States to each State against domestic violence, the act of Congress restricts Executive interference to cases in which there is an insurrection in a State against the Government thereof. One of the prerequisites, as an application to the President by the Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened by act of the 3rd of March, 1807, section 1, statutes at large, vol. 2, page 413, authorizes the President to employ such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary to suppress insurrection in a State against the government thereof having first observed all the pre-requisites of the law. Now, if any such application was made by Wm. Pitt Kellogg, he was not the Governor of Louisiana on Monday, September 14th, 1874. He left the State House and retired to the Custom House where he is now and has been continuously since Monday, and at nine o'clock on Tuesday, the State House was in possession of the present existing government.

NO INSURRECTION IN THE STATE.

In order that there should be an insurrection in a State against the government thereof, there must be a government against which opposition and insurrection exist which is not true now and has not been true in Louisiana at any time since nine o'clock on Tuesday, September 15th, 1874. But when all the other conditions exist, before the President can employ any part of the land or naval forces, he must, by proclamation, command the insurgents to disperse and to retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time. The proclamation has been issued, and the time has been limited to five days. Now, we protest that this proclamation does not apply to us, or to the people of Louisiana, but even in a case where the necessary conditions exist, an insurrection in a State against the Government thereof, and a proper application to the President, he cannot employ any part of the land or naval force until the expiration of the time limited by him in his proclamation. We distinctly announce to you that in any movement you may make to suppress our Government that there shall in no case be interposed any armed or forcible resistance on our part to the military forces of the United States under your command. We will occupy the State House and other State property in this city until the appearance and occupation of the same by the authorities of the Government of the United States, when we shall retire, knowing we have surrendered the same alone to the Government of the United States.

JOHN MCENERY, Governor.
D. B. PENN, Lieut. Governor.

A DECISIVE INTERVIEW.

Governor McEnery, Lieut. Governor Penn and Mr. R. H. Marr held a long private interview with General Emory at the St. Charles between half-past two and five p. m. During this interview, a courier was dispatched for Colonel Brooke of the United States Army, who, after some time, appeared and joined the conference, the result of which is as follows: Governor McEnery agreed to turn over the State House property to General Emory. The police will remain as now constituted under Mr. Boylon. The city government will remain as now constituted, it being in full force and efficiency and the State House, State property, etc., will be turned over by Governor McEnery, this Thursday evening, about six or seven o'clock. It is not understood the city is under martial law, although under a military commander.

GOV. M'ENERY TURNS OVER THE GOVERNMENT TO FEDERAL MILITARY OFFICERS.

6 P. M.—In accordance with arrangements previously made, Gen. J. R. Brooke, accompanied by Lieuts. Wallace and Rae, went to the Executive office at the St. Louis Hotel. Immediately upon the entrance of Gen. Brooke, Governors McEnery and Penn advanced, and shaking hands with him, introduced the three Federal officers to a number of prominent citizens present.

Governor McEnery then stated to Gen. Brooke, that he gave him possession of the State Capitol and all other State buildings within the limits of the city. Gen. Brooke merely bowed in acceptance, and the Governor read to him the following address:

ADDRESS OF THE RETIRING GOVERNOR.

General Brooke: As the lawful and acting Governor of this State, I surrender to you, as the representative of the Government of the United States, the capitol and the remainder of the property of this city belonging to the State. This surrender is in response to a formal demand of General Emory for such surrender, or to accept as an alternative the levying of war upon our government by the military forces of the United States under his command. As I have already said to General Emory, we have neither the power nor inclination to resist the Government of the United States. Sir: I transfer to you the guardianship of the rights and liberties of the people of the State, and I trust and believe that you will give protection to all classes of our citizens, ruled and ruined by a corrupt usurpation presided over by Mr. Kellogg. Our people could bear the wrongs, tyranny, annoyance and insults of that usurpation no longer, and they arose in their might and swept it from existence, and installed in authority the rightful government, of which I am the head. All lovers of liberty throughout the Union must admit the patriotism that aroused our people to act as one man and throw off the yoke of this usurpation. I know for a soldier, you have but to obey the orders of the Government of the United States, but I feel that you will temper your military control of affairs with moderation, and in all things exhibit that integrity of purpose characteristic of the army. I now turn over to you, sir, the Capitol and other property of the State in my charge.

JOHN MCENERY.

At the conclusion of this address, Gen. Brooke was seated in the office and required from Lieutenant Governor Penn a statement of all records, etc., which were in the building when they took possession.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE GOVERNOR AND HIS FOLLOWERS FROM THE CAPITOL.

Gov. McEnery and his followers then withdrew, leaving the Capitol of Louisiana in possession of the military officers of the Federal government.

7 P. M.—Two companies of the Third Infantry marched down and were quartered in the capitol building. Col. Thomas Boylon—McEnery's Chief-of-Police, remains on duty with his force. The city is very quiet.

ADDRESSES TO THE PEOPLE.

McEnery and Penn have issued addresses to the people advising cheerful obedience to the constituted authorities.

MORE TROOPS AND WAR VESSELS ORDERED TO NEW ORLEANS.

WASHINGTON, September 17.—Orders have been issued to the Twenty-second regiment, infantry, to proceed to New Orleans. Three war vessels have been ordered to proceed from Key West at once.

The excitement here has somewhat subsided, and it is not believed in official circles that the Penn party will offer any resistance to the government forces under any circumstances.

Orders have also been issued to the troops in Fortress Monroe to hold themselves in readiness. General McDowell is gathering up such forces as can be spared from his department for service in Louisiana. It is supposed that about five thousand troops can be concentrated in Louisiana within a week or ten days.

The President had a conference to-day with Admiral Reynolds on the subject of the war vessels to be sent to New Orleans. A dispatch from Secretary Belknap says that the officers composing the Society of the Army of the Cumberland heartily endorse the President's action concerning Louisiana.

A New York merchant writes to the Attorney General that large quantities of arms and ammunition have been sold there to organized bodies in the Southern States.

ALL STILL QUIET.

Marshal Packard telegraphs to the Attorney General, and says matters remain as yesterday. The leaders of the mob are endeavoring to restrain violence, fearing its effect at the North. Several parochial governments have been overthrown by the "White League." Packard also telegraphs that the insurgents apprehend an attack on the State House, and were out in strong force all night.

The Postmaster General says there is no obstruction to mails in Louisiana.

NOT PLEASED WITH THE SITUATION.

The Republican Louisianians here are not pleased with the terms of the surrender, as Boylan, appointed by Penn, as Chief of Police, remains in office and the late insurgents retain their arms with their White League organization. They regard the arrangement as a compromise and think matters are thereby complicated as to the future.

RESULT OF MONDAY'S CONFLICT.

ST. LOUIS, September 17.—The Democrat's New Orleans special says: Thirty persons were killed and one hundred wounded in that city on Monday. The White Leaguers guard the residence of United States Marshal Packard. Many outrages and insults to Northern men are reported and some have been ordered to leave the State. During the fight on Monday, several White Leaguers appeared in the Confederate uniform and carried the Confederate flag. The Tax Collector's office, of the Sixth district, has been entered and the safe blown open. The White Leaguers are constructing barracks for the accommodation of several thousand who have come in from the country. Registration has been suspended since Monday.

THE FEELING IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, September 17.—A large meeting of the most influential citizens assembled in the Court House to-night, when several addresses were made sympathizing with the down trodden people of Louisiana.

LOUISIANA.

The Usurper Reinstated.

NEW ORLEANS, September 18.—Lieut. Governor Penn makes the following statement relative to the State government: The two governments have been organized since 1872. There was a meeting of the McEnery Legislature last session. In every respect, therefore, the status of the de facto and de jure governments were maintained. The troops engaged on the 14th, instead of being insurgents, as styled in the President's proclamation, were the militia of the McEnery government, duly commissioned, &c. They overthrew and drove from the soil of the State the officers of the de facto government and established the McEnery as a de facto as well as a de jure government.

Under the strict letter of the law, Kellogg could not call upon the United States to interfere, he and his government being out of the State, and unable, at the time of his application, to maintain himself in Louisiana, but a refugee in the Custom House. The proclamation of the President has been obeyed, and while the United States forces are in possession of the archives and property of the State, the McEnery government is still organized, and simply deprived of its defacto functions by the United States authority and power. The McEnery goaernment can assert and its power will be obeyed throughout the State. The Kellogg government can be reinstated by United States forces, but can only maintain itself through that power. Penn then asks, is this the Republican form of government guaranteed to every State under the Constitution.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT TRANSFERRED TO KELLOGG.

The following explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, September 18, 1874.

To the Hon. William Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana:

SIR:—In obedience to the orders of the President, I have the honor to inform you of the surrender of the insurgents, lately in arms against the State Government and to afford you the necessary military support to re-establish the State Government. Very respectfully,

Your obd't servant,
W. H. EMORY,
Col. and Brev't Maj. Gen. Commanding.

KELLOGG ASSUMES THE RESPONSIBILITY.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18, 1874.

To Maj. Gen. W. H. Emory, U. S. A., Commanding Department of the Gulf—

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, informing me that you are prepared to afford the necessary military support to re-establish the State government. I will promulgate an executive order in the official journal to-morrow morning, instructing all officers of the State who have been prevented from performing their duties to resume their functions at once; Owing to the disorganization of the police force in New Orleans, resulting from the recent conflict of arms, the Commissioners of the Metropolitan police will not be able to get their officers on their beats till to-morrow, therefore I must request you to assume the maintenance of the peace and order the coming nigh.t I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. P. KELLOGG,
Governor.

The following order was subsequently sent to the official journal:

Executive Order: All the State officers who have been prevented, during the recent troubles from performing their duties, will immediately resume their official functions. The Board of Metropolitan Police will at once assemble and organize the police force of New Orleans, and assume the maintenance of the peace and order of the city.

[Signed.] WM. P. KELLOGG, Governor.

KELLOGG'S VERSION OF THE AFFAIR.

NEW YORK, September 18.—The Times special from New Orleans reports an interview with Governor Kellogg, in which the Governor said: The trouble commenced with the withdrawal of United States troops some months ago. As soon as they were gone these men felt that they were strongest in the city, and were determined upon a contest. So when Marshal Packard applied for troops to see that the registration law was carried out, they pretended that they were afraid of foul play at the election. The registration was perfectly fair. The appeal for troops was according to the laws of the enforcement act. The White Leaguers commenced as early as the end of August to patrol the parishes with the avowed object of scaring colored men so badly they would be afraid to register their names, and so lose their vote. I gave them a perfectly fair registration. Marshal Packard appointed all the supervisors they nominated, and every delegate would have cast his vote. They had fair play themselves, but they would not give it to others. They just want the offices, and that is the meaning of this outburst.

The Governor of Louisiana wields an enormous amount of patronage for which McEnery and his friends hunger. Plan of reform? No! they are too muddleheaded for that. I have reduced the taxation by one-half since I came into office. I have done everything that I could with honor to conciliate these men. My record, in spite of all their accusations is clearer than their own. They call me a thief and I challenge them or any one else to prove that I have ever peculated. The affairs of the city are in their own hands. The Mayor and municipal officials are all their own men. They have the disposal of all the city funds save those destined for special purposes like the levee fund, and these are in the hands of Commissioners of both parties. They do not claim these have been misused. So unreasonable is the opposition I experience, so violent the hatred that meets me, that were I not in a measure tied to the State, I would resign. I would not remain in so onerous and unthankful an office, but I have to remain. I hope there may be no trouble, but I greatly fear that the passions of the mob have been so excited that they cannot be controlled. They do not wish to come in contact with the United States authorities, it is true, but I fear we have not seen the end of this.

RESULT OF THE CABINET MEETING—KELLOGG TO BE REINSTATED.

WASHINGTON, September 18.—A special meeting of the Cabinet was held this morning, and after consultation, the following telegram, to General Emory, was sent by the President through Adjutant General Townsend:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, September 18, 1874.

To General W. H. Emory, New Orleans:

I am directed by the President to say that your acts to this date, so far as they have been reported and received here officially, are approved, except so far as they name Col. Brooke to command the City of New Orleans. It would have been better to have named him as Commander of the United States forces in that city. The State government existing at the time of the beginning of the present insurrectionary movement, must be recognized as the lawful State government until some other State government can be supplied. Upon the surrender of the insurgents, you will inform Governor Kellogg of the fact and give him necessary support to re-establish the authority of the State government. If, at the end of the five days, given in the proclamation of the 15th inst., there still exists armed resistance to the authority of the State, you will summon a surrender of the insurgents. If surrender is not quietly submitted to, it must be enforced at all hazards. This being an insurrection against the State government of Louisiana, to aid in the suppression of which, this Government has been called upon in the forms required by the Constitution and the laws of Congress thereunder, it is not the province of the United States authorities to make terms with parties engaged in such insurrection.

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant General.

It is not probable any further instructions will be sent to Gen. Emory at present. The Cabinet meeting to-day was attended by Attorney General Williams, Secretary Bristow and Postmaster General Jewell. Adjutant General Townsend was sent for and was present throughout the session. The army officers say that the army is not large enough for the protection of the frontiers and at the same time act as posse comitatus to judicial officers of the South in enforcing processes in extraordinary cases such as that of Louisiana.

Gentlemen in prominent legal positions say the surrender of the insurgents does not prevent their prosecution for treason against Louisiana by the authoritiss of that State.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. EMORY.

The following telegram was received to-night from Gen. Emory addressed to Adjutant General Townsend, dated New Orleans to-day:

I placed Col. Brooke in command of the city as well as in command of troops, otherwise there would have been anarchy. Governor Kellogg did not and has not yet called on me for support to re-establish the State government. His Chief-of-Police was shot down and next in command also and the whole force utterly dispersed and hidden away out of sight. For one of them to have attempted to stand on his beat would have been certain destruction, and even now the State authorities, represented by Governor Kellogg, have asked to defer taking charge for the present.

LOUISIANA.

Kellogg Resumes Possession of the State House.

NEW ORLEANS, September 19—Governor Kellogg and such other State officers as are now in the city went down to the State House at ten o'clock this morning. When Kellogg reached the Executive office Gen. Brooke approached the Governor and informed him that he was prepared to turn over to him the State House and all records and public property belonging to the State which had come into his possession at the time of the surrender of the insurgents to his command. Everything, the General said, would be found in precisely the same condition as it had come into his hands. The Governor accepted the transfer and General Brooke thereupon immediately retired.

The Secretary of the State, Speaker of the House, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney General are somewhere north, and it is understood that Governor Kellogg has telegraphed for them to come back at once. He has also telegraphed to the members of Congress, who are all absent from the State except Congressman Smith, requesting them to return at once to their respective constituencies.

Governor Kellogg yesterday sent the following to Congressman Sypher and Senator West: "I see by the western papers that you have severely criticized my leaving the State House. I left it on Monday at the earnest solicitation of all our friends, the Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker being absent from the State. An accident to me they felt would have made complications desperate. There were none but colored militia in the State House, and had they made any resistance, they would have been burned out and massacred, the building being entirely indefensible. If our friends will come here and help us we will be very glad.

It is understood that of the six hundred Metropolitans on duty last Monday only two hundred and fifty could be mustered to-day to relieve Boylan's men. The Kellogg party offered as a compromise to allow Boylan to remain as Chief-of-Police, but Boylan declined the position unless the control of the force was remitted to the city. Colonel Baldy, of the old Metropolitans has taken charge of the stations. Only a few Metropolitans are on their beats to-night.

MORE DEATHS FROM MONDAY'S FIGHT.

Maj. Wm. A. Wells and Chas. Louer, Jr., citizens wounded in the fight on Monday, are dead.

ANTI-KELLOGG MASS MEETING.

DELHI, September 19.—At a meeting of citizens held in Delhi, composed largely of citizens of Franklin and Richland parishes, it was resolved that we recognize no parish officers holding commissions solely under Kellogg, the usurper, unless force is brought to compel our obedience; that we notify all persons attempting to hold office under such commissions that they are obnoxious and must give way to those of the people's choice; that we hold as infamous all those who shall attempt to exercise official functions under a commission from the usurper; that we urge upon all other parishes to join in a similar movement.

KELLOGG DOES NOT WANT A NEW ELECTION.

NEW YORK, September 19.—Dispatches having been sent by James Gordon Bennett to the opposing Governors of Louisiana asking if they would be willing to resign and abide the result of a new election, the Herald this morning publishes the replies. McEnery says: "I am willing to resign if Kellogg also resigns, with the understanding that there will be a new election. I have no personal aspirations. to subserve. They shall be sunk out of sight in my efforts to bring about a peaceful solution of our unfortunate difficulties, and an honest and staple government, acceptable to all classes of our citizens."

Kellogg in his reply says, first, that McEnery is the defeated candidate for the office of Governor, and has nothing to resign. Secondly, that no new election is needed, inasmuch as the Constitution of the State provides for the election of members of the Legislature early in November next, and the Legislature then elected will have it within their power to remove any or all existing State officials, and supply their places by men of their own choice. Kellogg concludes the dispatch as follows: If we can have a peaceable election in November next, the result will show most conclusively, I think, that McEnery was not elected to the office for which he makes such persistent claim.

POLITICAL.

New York State Democratic Convention.

Samuel J. Tilden Nominated for Governor

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRACY

NEW YORK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, September 17.—The Democratic Convention resumed its session this morning.

Ex-Governor Seymour, from the Committee on Resolutions, made the following report:

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party of New York pledge themselves anew to the principles set forth in their platform adopted last year at Utica, approved by the votes of the people of the Empire State, and endorsed by the Democrats of Illinois, Michigan, Maine and other States of the Union.

First—Gold and silver, the only legal tender, no currency inconvertible with coin.

Second—Steady steps toward specie payments. No steps backward.

Third—Honest payment of the public debt in coin (applause); sacret preservation of public faith.

Fourth—Revenue reform: Federal taxation for revenue only. No Government partnership with protected monopolies:

Fifth—Home rule to limit and localize most zealously the few powers entrusted to the public servants, municipal, State and Federal; no centralization:

Sixth—Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taxation:

Seventh—A free press; no gag law.

Eighth—Free men; uniform excise laws; no sumptuary laws.

Ninth—Official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal remedies; no private use of public funds by public officers.

Tenth—Corporations chartered by the State always supervisable by the State in the interests of the people.

Eleventh—The party in power responsible for legislation while in power.

Twelfth—The Presidency a public trust, not a private perquisite, no third term.

Thirteen—Economy; in public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened.

The Democrats of New York in Convention assembled, recognizing the independence and patriotism of the Liberal Republicans, who, prefering principles to party, shall unite with them in opposing the present State and National administration, commend to their support and to the approval of all honest and independent persons the foregoing platform and nominees of this Convention.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted.

HON. S. J. TILDEN NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

The Convention then balloted for a candidate for Governor. The first ballot resulted as follows: Samuel J. Tilden, 252; A. J. Parker, 126; scattering, 10.

On motion of Mr. Parker, Mr. Tilden was made the unanimous choice of the Convention.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

The remainder of the ticket is as follows:

Lieutenant Governor — William Dorsheimer, Liberal Republican.

Canal Commissioner—Adin Thayer, of Renssaeler county.

State Prison Inspector—George H. Wagner, of Yates county.

Judge of the Court of Appeals—Theodore Miller, of Columbia county.

A State's Committee was then appointed and the Convention adjourned.

SERENADE TO TILDEN.

Samuel J. Tilden was serenaded to-night. Tilden, in reply to the serenade, made a speech, predicting that peaceful revolution is going on to a sure consummation. The people must have retrenchment in public expenditures, reform in public administration, simplification and reduction in the tariff and taxes, accountability of public officials enforced by better civil and criminal remedies. The Federal government is drifting into greater dangers and greater evils, rushing onward in a career of centralism, absorbing all governmental powers and assuming to manage all the affairs of human society. It undertakes to direct the business of individuals by tariffs not intended for legitimate taxation by granting special privilages and fostering monopolies at the expense of the people. It has acquired control of all banks and has threatened to seize the telegraph; is claiming jurisdiction of all railroad corporations; is going to usurp control of all schools and colleges, and is subjecting the free press of the whole United States for criticism of the administration to trial by creatures of and under the eye of the administration. These tendencies must be stopped, or before we know it, the whole character of our government will be changed. Tilden claimed that the Democracy is the nucleus of opposition which will remedy all these evils.

NASHVILLE, September 19.—The Democratic Executive Committee of Tennessee issued their address this morning, of which the following is a synopsis: We are aware that attempts have been made, and will continue to be made to create a prejudice against the Democratic and Conservative party of Tennessee because of acts of lawlessness which have taken place in some parts of the State, but when it is remembered that every effort has been made, and will continue to be made, by the proper officers of the State to bring offenders to justice; that, throughout the State, these acts have been condemned not only by the public press, but by various Democratic and Conservative Conventions which have met, without a single dissenting voice; that in no part of the United States are acts of lawlessness more discountenanced by public sentiment than in Tennessee; all fair-minded men will say that it is unjust to attempt to throw odium upon the whole State because of acts of a few reckless, bad men, which they could not prevent and for which they are in no wise responsible, and this, too, for the purpose of making political capital.

We condemn as thoroughly as any one all acts of violence, whether committed by white or black. We feel determined to defend all persons of every race or color in the enjoyment of their legal and Constitutional rights and secure to them ample protection for their persons and property. Our object is to preserve friendly relations between the white and black races, because, in so doing, the welfare and happiness of both will be promoted.

DEMOCRATS DO NOT OPPRESS THE NEGROES.

In this State, under a Democratic and Conservative administration, negroes enjoy as many rights as they do in any State in the Union and there is as little prejudice against them on account of color as in any of the Northern States. By our State laws they have a right to vote, to hold office, to testify in Courts, to sit on juries, to acquire and hold property, both real and personal, and to enjoy all the benefits of the common school system, established and paid for mostly by the white people of the State.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLES.

If let alone, there would be entire harmony between the races and general prosperity would be the result; but, unfortunately, it seems to be the desire of certain parties, for personal and political ends, to engender strife between them just previous to an election.

EFFECT OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Civil Rights bill—so called—seems to have been intended to bring about the unfortunate state of affairs which now exists in many of the Southern States, our own, among the number. The object of that bill seems to have been to poison the minds of the black race, and inflame their passions and prejudices so as to bring them into antagonism with the white race with which they had been living on terms of friendship and good will. It has produced its legitimate fruits, first, by arousing the passions of negroes so as to cause them to utter inflammatory sentiments and to form unlawful combinations and conspiracies, and then it has naturally excited white people to such an extent that some reckless men, disregarding the obligation of the law have been induced to commit acts of violence, bringing reproach upon the State, though, as we feel most unjustly. The men who planned these schemes to destroy harmony between the white and black races by pressing the passage of a bill that could be of no benefi to either race, are the

REAL AUTHORS OF LAWLESSNESS,

which unhappily prevails among a few men in parts of the country. These same men are now trying to take advantage of the wrongs they have committed, and by misrepresentations and abuse to influence the popular mind of the Northern people against those who have done no wrong, and who are in nowise responsible for the deeds of violence which they condemn. All this is done to gain

A PARTY ADVANTAGE,

and to carry popular elections. If it is intended to introduce social equality between the white and black races this never can be done by legislation, though attempt to do it may cause serious disturbances hurtful to the interests of both. There may be a few negroes in the country who are unwilling to associate with their own race, and who desire to force themselves into the society of white people unsolicited, but such we do not believe to be the sentiments of the great body of the black race among us. They are not ashamed of their own race, or unwilling to associate with persons of their own color. This bill is not urged in the interest of the black race, but is presented either with a view to accomplish a party and mercenary purpose or to gratify a few, self-conceited, ambitious negroes who are unwilling or ashamed to acknowledge equality of other negroes with themselves.

DEFECTS OF THE BILL POINTED OUT.

We oppose this bill because it must necessarily produce an antagonism between the races hurtful to both and destructive to the best interests of the country. We oppose it becouse it will destroy the system of free schools in Tennessee and other Southern States, from which the black race may receive so many benefits. We oppose it because it is an attempt by the Legislature to control social habits and customs of a people. We oppose it because it would lead to such interference on the part of the Federal Government with local affairs of the people as will destroy the last vestige of State rights. The

TENDENCY TO CENTRALIZATION

of the Federal Government is increasing with alarming rapidity. Soon, if matters proceed in the same direction they have been doing for some time, there will be no remnant left of the rights of States or local self government. The creature will absorb all powers of the Creator and this Government will be nothing more nor less than

A GREAT CENTRAL DESPOTISM.

The rights of persons and property, and all other local matters, which have been wisely left by the framers of the Constitution to local legislation and local tribunals, will be absorbed by the great federal maelstrom. One of the great doctrines of the common law, handed down to us for generations is a bulwark of liberty and personal rights. That right is to be tried by a jury in one's district. Now men will be taken away and be dragged from their homes upon the slightest suspicion, to be tried by juries and tribunals organized to convict. The impression which has been industriously sought to be made, viz., that immigrants are unsafe in Tennessee because of the spirit of lawlessness which is said to prevail, is

AN UNMITIGATED SLANDER

without a shadow of foundation in truth. We have in our State thousands of Germans, Swedes, Irish, Swiss, Italians and men of every nationality, and they will all testify that nowhere are they received with a more joyous welcome, or are their rights and persons treated with more courtesy and regard. Men have been elected and will continue to be elected by the Democratic and Conservative party of Tennessee to positions of honor and trust, who were born in Europe and in the Northern States, some of whom served in the Federal army during the recent civil war.

WHY MALICIOUS REPORTS ARE CIRCULATED.

These malicious reports are circulated with the two-fold object of affecting our mutual interests and of gaining a party triumph, among those unacquainted with the real facts. We do not say, because we do not believe, the great body of the Republican party, either in the Northern or in the Southern States are responsible for the evil consequences growing out of the agitation of the Civil Rights bill. Many of the heaviest blows it has received have been from prominent Republicans, and especially from the distinguished Senator from Tennessee. His trumpet gives no uncertain sound. We ask Republicans of the Northern States who can and will rise above passion and prejudice to examine this matter well, and then determine for themselves, if a measure fraught with so much mischief for both the white and black races in the South can be demanded, either, by party necessity or public good. If they will not listen to us, will they not hear the voice of their own tried and trusted friends in the South. If mere agitation of the question has produced such reports, what would be the consequence of its pasage and enforcement. "For, if they do this in a green tree, what shall be done in the dry."

Specials to the Chicago Tribune from Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa, and Rock Island, Illinois, gave accounts of a terrible storm of rain and wind in those localities on Friday evening, by which a great amount of property was destroyed and damaged.

TENNESSEE.

Response of the President to Governor Brown.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—The President this afternoon sent the following telegram to Governor Brown, of Tennessee:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, September 19, 1874.

To Hon. John C. Brown, Governor of Tennessee:

SIR: Your dispatch of yesterday has been received and referred to the United States District Attorney for the Western district of Tennessee for a report, as there is now no official information of his proceedings here. When his report is received I will give you more definite answer, or have the Attorney General do so. I will state, however, that it is very gratifying to know that the State authorities of Tennessee are disposed to suppress and punish that class who commit lawless acts so dangerous to life, and so opposed to every political, financial and moral interest of the State, but the Constitution makes it my duty to enforce the acts of Congress, and Congress has passed laws giving the United States jurisdiction in such cases as are referred to in your dispatch. No special order has been given to Federal officials in Tennessee further than the circular of September 3rd, of Attorney General, which is general in its nature and constitutes instructions to all Marshals and District Attorneys whenever violation of said acts may occur. I will add that the State and general government, as you are well aware, may have concurrent jurisdiction over the same offense, as, for example, in cases of counterfeiting, and action of State authorities in such cases does not prevent the general government from proceeding against offenders.

U. S. GRANT

BROWNLOW TO THE GOVERNOR.

NASHVILLE, September 19.—Senator Brownlow has sent the following letter to Governor Brown:

KNOXVILLE, September 14.

My Dear Sir: I cannot refrain from expressing my thanks for the energetic steps you are taking for the preservation of the peace and apprehension and punishment of the assassins who have so much outraged humanity and discredited the State. The promptness with which you have acted vindicates you from any imputation of acting under Federal constraint or want of earnestness. I hope your efforts may soon be crowned by the full vindication of the law. Very respectfully,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

To His Excellency Gov. Brown.

ARRAIGNMENT OF GILSON COUNTY PRISONERS.

MEMPHIS, September 19.—The Gibson county prisoners, nine in number, were brought before United States Commissioner Garrett this morning at ten o'clock. The prosecution was represented by the District Attorney and J. C. Clough and the defense by Messrs. Hill, Sharp and McFarland. There being no conflict in the testimony in the cases of W. E. Eldridge, Jas. L. Morgan and W. P. Peoples, they were discharged. There was a conflict in the testimony in the cases of J. P. Warren, Fred. L. Hudson, Monroe Morgan, H. M. Fley, J. P. Hale and Deputy Sheriff Madison McKnight, and they were held in the sum of $3,000 each to appear before the United States District Court next Monday. They gave bonds and all left for home this evening.

FINANCIAL.

Redemption of National Bank Notes Suspended.

WASHINGTON, September 19.—The National Bank Redemption Agency gives notice that in consequence of the exhaustion of the five per cent. fund and the failure of national banks to make prompt and general response to the request for an additional deposit of five per cent. of their circulation, it has become necessary to stop the redemption of national bank notes for a short time. Remittances of national bank notes which are now in transit with be counted and paid for, but those remitted after this date will be held until notice is given of the resumption of redemptions. Meanwhile, the whole force of the agency will be employed on assortment of notes already redeemed, in order to enable it to make calls upon banks to reimburse the treasury for their redemption. It is hoped redemption will be resumed within two or three weeks. The cessation of redemption need not prevent compliance with the call for an additional five per cent. deposit. The larger the amount of legal tenders deposited under the call, the sooner the agency will be enabled to resume redemptions. There seems to be some misunderstanding as to the operation of the additional call. Deposits made under the call will be treated simply as an advance from the banks to reimburse the treasury for their notes redeemed but not yet assorted. As fast as the notes shall be assorted, their amount will be charged against an additional deposit and no request for reimbursement will be made upon the banks making a deposit until it shall be exhausted.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE MINERS AND OPERATORS ON THE PAN HANDLE ROAD.

It is stated that a compromise has been effected between the operators on the Pan Handle Road and their miners, who have been out on a strike for some weeks past. As readers are aware the miners wanted four cents per bushel, while the operators claimed that the prices for which they were selling would not justify them in paying that much. The miners agree to resume work at prices for digging which will be governed by the prices received by the operators for coal by the car load at the Union depot. The sliding scale, according to our information, is per bushel as follows:

When coal is worth 6½ cents the miners get 3 cents.

When coal is worth 7 cents the miners get 3¼ cents.

When coal is worth 7½ cents the miners get 3½ cents.

When coal is worth 8 cents the miners get 3¾ cents.

When coal is worth 8½ cents the miners get 4 cents.

The miners further agree to enter into a written contract to work at these prices for one year, leaving ten per cent. of their earnings in the hand of the operators as a guarantee for the faithful performance of their part of the contract.

THE MOWRY ESTATE TROUBLES.

TESTIMONY TAKEN UNDER A FORMER COMMISSION IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD—EJECTMENT SUIT SET ASIDE.

The case of Bernard L. Muster vs. F. S. Bissell, an action in ejectment to recover a tract of land in the Eighteenth ward, at one time the property of Wm. Mowry, deceased, and to which his reputed daughter, the Indian Princess Jays claim, was considered in the United States Circuit Court on Saturday. The claimant transferred her claim to plaintiff in the suit. After argument the rule for a commission and interrogatories, entered by the plaintiff, was set aside, and the testimony taken under a former commission in behalf of plaintiff was suppressed. The court then authorized the appointment of commissioners to take the deposition of witnesses viva voce, at the instance of either plaintiff or defendant, after reasonable notice, by said commissioner to the parties and their attorneys. J. S. & A. P. Morrison, M. W. Acheson, S. Schoyer, Jr., and S. Palmer, Esq., appear for defendants, and Ferguson & Murray and Weir & Gibson for plaintiff.

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, September 24, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing very new or important. The fall trade may be considered as fairly opened; in certain departments a good deal of activity was perceptible; so far as regards the leading articles of trade we have nothing of special importance to communicate to our readers. Flour—Dealers report a healthy trade demand, the largest inquiry being for favorite brands; the mills in this city and vicinity are well supplied with wheat and are doing a good business; the flour turned out this season is superior in quality to any we have had for many years. Bacon—Dealers report a good jobbing demand; prices have undergone no change for some days; the stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. Potatoes—The receipts continue large; in fact the supply far exceeds the demand; the result is that prices are weak and very uncertain. Butter firm, with a good demand for choice roll for table use. Cheese firm with light stocks to operate on. Apples are dull, but no lower; holders consider the present prices low enough.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	751	Apples, bbls	30
Potatoes, bush	2,250	Butter, pkgs	36
Cheese, bxs	175	Corn, sks	510
Rye, sks	—	Oats, sks	200
Ice, tons	90	Hay, bales	644
Peaches, crates	44	Bacon, tcs	50
Wheat, sks	270	Barley, sks	—

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLE BUTTER—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the demand was fair and sales regular; prices range from 75@85c per gallon, as per quality.

APPLES—The receipts continue light; the supply however is in excess of the demand; prices are weak and very uncertain; the abundance of other choice fruits have caused apples to be neglected; we quote nominally at $1 00@2 50 per bar rel as per quality.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note, as prices are unchanged we omit figures.

ALES—The city brewers report a good trade demand, and express themselves satisfied with the situation; the card rates are: India ale $11; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; half barrels in proportion; other ales in ample supply.

BEESWAX—Market steady; we are noted sales of dark at 28@30c; prime yellow 32@35c.

BAGGING—The market contains an ample supply; prices have been uniform for some time; we quote: Penn mill two bushel 35c; two half bushel 40c; three bushel 48c each.

BROOM CORN—The firmness we have before noted continues; the current rates are: Hurl 9@10c; Green 7@8c Red 5@6c per lb.

BEANS—The season for activity is over; we note sales in a small way at $2 20, 2 30@2 40 per bushel, as per quality.

BROOMS—Are in good supply; as prices are unchanged we omit them.

BUTTER—The market for some days past has been an active one, with a firm feeling on the part of the holders; the largest enquiry was for choice roll with sales of that description at 26, 28@30c, as per quality; common and medium grades was very dull and have no fixed value.

CHEESE—Firmness and activity were the ruling features of the market; we note sales of Ohio factory at 14@14½c; New York Goshen 14@14½c; Ohio Sweitzer 16@17c; Ohio Dairy 12@12½c per lb.

CANNED GOODS—The abundance of fresh fruits have caused goods to be neglected; the time is drawing near when there will be an active market.

COKE—The market was dull; prices, however, have undergone no quotable change; we quote Connellsville at $2 75@3 per ton.

CRAB APPLES—The supply was fully up with the demand; we note sales in a regular way at $1 per box.

CRANBERRIES—Are beginning to arrive; we note sales of western at $11 per barrel.

EGGS—Are dull, with sales at 15@16c per doz.

FLOUR—The market is well supplied and moderately active; we quote St. Louis $7 50@8; choice brands of white winter wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter old, $6 75@7; new do $5 75@6 50. Rye flour $5 75@6. Graham flour $7 25@7 50. Corn meal $3 50. Oat meal $7 25@8.

GROCERIES—We have nothing very new or important to communicate to our readers. The demand was fair generally, and for certain articles a good deal of activity prevailed. Sugars are firm at the allowance we have before noted; in fact, all descriptions of sweets find ready purchasers at good prices. The following are the current rates for the various kinds that come under this heading.

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 25c; Rio in bulk, 24½c. Roasted Java 37c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 11¾c; Standard B 11¼c; Standard extra C 11¼c; Standard hards 11¾c; Franklin extra C 10¾c; American extra C, 9¾c; Atlantic C, 9½; Cuba 9c; Porto Rico 9¼c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 38c; good 33c; prime 35c; Demerara 65@70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 7½c.

Raisins—Layers $3 40 per box; valentias 13@14c per lb; currants 7½@8c per lb; prunes

GRAIN—The market was firm and somewhat excited; in regard to corn and oats holders were asking high figures. Wheat—prices were well maintained. The present rates are: Wheat—choice Kentucky and Illinois white $1 30@1 33 per bushel; Michigan and Ohio $1 18@1 20 per bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 12@1 15 per bushel. Corn was stronger, the advance being from 1@2c per bushel; we heard of sales of shelled high mixed at 90@92c; low mixed 88@89c; ear corn scarce and prices nominal at 88@90c per prime yellow. Oats—dealers were excited, some holders were asking 60@62c, but the general range of the market was at 59@60c per bushel for white, 56@58c for mixed. The receipts have fallen off. Rye—Market strong at 95c@$1 per bushel. Barley firm with an active market; sales were made at $1 15@ 1 20 per bushel, an advance.

FISH—Dealers report a fairly active market; the prices for certain descriptions have an upward tendency. We quote: No. 1 extra mess mackerel per bbl $23; No. 1 mess do 21; Extra No. 1 shore, $20; Extra No. 1 bay 15; No. 1 bay 14; Extra No. 2 13; No. 2 bay 12; New No. 3 11, Georges codfish medium per 100 $6; Lake trout 6 50; White fish 6 50; Lake herring 4 35; Labrador herring 9 00.

HAY—This week's receipts were the largest we have reported for a long time; prices are weak and tending downward; baled raised from $20@24 per ton, as per quality.

HOMINY—Sales of new at $5 per bbl.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—Dealers report the demand improving; The card rates are: Hams sugar cured 15c; shoulders 11½@12c; breakfast bacon 16½c; short rib sides 15¼c; clear sides 15¾c; dried beef 16c; beef tongues $7 25 per dozen; mess pork $27 per bbl. Lard—prime leaf tierces 15¼@16c; half barrels 16½c; buckets 16¾c; in three pound caddies 17c; in five pound do 16¾c; in three pound caddies 18c; in five pound do 17¾c; in 3-lb pails 18c; in 5 do 17¾c; in 6 pound do 17½c.

LARD OIL—Firm; prices steady; extra No. 1, $1 05@1 10; No; 1, 92@95c; No. 2, 70@75c. per gallon.

POTATOES—The receipts were very large; prices weak and tending downward; we note sales, 65@70c per bush.

PEAS—We quote green peas at $2 00 per bushel.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is steady; we quote round lots at $3 00@3 05 per bushel; in a jobbing way, at $3 10@3 20; flax seed is more active at about $2 10 per bushel; clover seed rather quiet at $6 90@7 e0.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in good supply and prices are easy; We quote Jersoys at $5 00 per bbl; Baltimore $3 00@3 50.

TALLOW—Sales of country at 6½@7c; city 7½@8c per lb.

SALT—In full supply; we quote by the car load: $1 60@1 65; in a jobbing way, $1 80@1 85 per bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 24, 1874.

REMARKS—There is little news to report in the oil market, prices are not materially changed except a shade of weakness in crude, which caused a falling off of a few cents from previous quotations. The market continues dull and inactive, as it is likely to do until prices advance.

CRUDE.

Immediate shipment oil, irrespective of pipe, is quoted at 90c; United at wells 71¼@73½c; Union at river $1 60.

Sales as follows are reported at

PARKER'S.

3,000 bbls United at wells	72c
2,000 bbls United at wells	72¾c
4,000 bbls United, immediate shipment	90c

REFINED.

The market for refined oil continues inactive and a shade stronger feeling is reported in New York, but it has not yet reaced this market; we quote at 9½@10c f. o. b. on cars at works.

NEW YORK.

Refined is quoted at 12¼c for prompt delivery; 12¼c for October.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined spot 11¾c; October 12c.

OIL BARRELS

The market is dull; we quote city make at $1 45; country $1 35.

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

The market is quiet with sales reported at 95c per barrel for crude delivered ed at the C. & P. R. R. station and 55c per bbl at wells.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, September 23.—The Herald says: The petroleum markets are steady and quiet.

The following sales were made:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls spot	$1 02½
500 bbls spot	1 05
500 bbls spot	1 07½

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls United at wells	73¼c
3,000 bbls United at wells	72c
4,000 bbls United, immediate shipment	90c

NEW YORK, September 23.—Closing of the 22d. Crude in bulk is held firmly at 5¼c, but it is difficult bringing bids over 5c; refined is held firmly, with a moderately active demand; sales of 5,000 bbls deliverable October 10th to 15th at 12¼c; for balance of September the quotation is 12¾c; cases quoted at 17c; naphtha is firmer, being quoted at 11c for city. For Philadelphia delivery there is a steady market; sales of 2,500 bbls refined for September at 11¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—Market quiet; S. W. 11¾c; crude 4¾c; cases 16c; sales none; futures, 12c.

PARKER'S LANDING, September 23.—Market quiet; United held at 71¼c; immediate shipment held at 90c; Union $1 00 at river.

TITUSVILLE, September 23.—Market quiet; nominally held $1 05@1 07½.

OIL CITY, September 23.—The market was quiet; held at $1 02½.

ROUSEVILLE, September 23.—Market quiet and dull at 95c.

TIDIOUTE, September 23.—Market quiet but firm at 72½c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 23.—Market quiet and steady; held at 90@95c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Sep. 24, 1874.

CATTLE.

There was a large falling off in stock as compared with the previous week; the result was a decidedly better market, at least so far as holders were concerned; there was a slight disposition manifested among buyers to hold off to allow stocks to accumulate, hoping that prices would decline and give them an opportunity to bag what they wanted at lower prices; this, however, was not the case, and when they made the discovery that holders would not give way the way they took hold was a caution; as usual the offerings consisted of a mixture of the various kinds; as usual the principal demand was for good fat steers, and relatively speaking they brought better prices than ony other kind of stock; dealers assert that the drouth in the East has parched up all the pasture so that the farmers who are in the habit of buying cattle for fall and winter feeding have not got sufficient pasture for those already on hand and cannot take any more, so that the only kind of cattle they wish now is for butchering. This cuts off the great market for common and medium stock and until we have some good, heavy rains we cannot look for a revival of this trade. Good, fat cattle are in fair demand at paying prices.

The following are the current rates for the various grades:

PRICES.

Choice 1,400 lbs	$6 50
Choice 1,300 lbs	6 25
Choice 1,200 lbs	5 75@6 00
Choice 1,100 lbs	5 00@5 25
Choice 1,000 lbs	4 50@4 75
Stockers	2 50@3 00
Bulls	2 00@3 00

SHEEP.

The sheep market is in entire sympathy with the cattle market, and is dull and lifeless; what few car loads were sold were run off at prices that left the shippers nothing for their trouble in coming to market; some few, seeing the demoralized condition of the market refused to sell and put their stock on the irons to try and strike a better market in the East.

The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 95 to 100 lbs	$4 87@5 00
Good 85 to 90 lbs	4 50@4 75
Fair 75@80 lbs	4 00@4 25
Common 70@75 lbs	3 25@3 50
Lambs 40@60 lbs	4 00@5 50

HOGS.

The hog pens are the only part of the yards where business appears brisk. The supply still continues light; all good hogs coming in were sold at last week's prices; most of the run this week was country hogs, the arrivals from Chicago being very light. We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Philadelphia, best Chicago	$8 00@8 25
Philadelphia, good	7 75@7 80
Yorkers, good corned	7 00@7 15
Mixed cornfed	7 25@7 75
Grassers	6 00@6 20
Stockers	5 00@5 25

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Sep. 24, 1874.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle this week was a small one as compared with the week previous; notwithstanding this the supply was fully up with the demand; the entire offerings did not exceed 650 head, in regard to the quality they differed but slightly from those of last week, being a mixture of all kinds, good, bad and indifferent, the largest portion being of the medium and common grades; for strictly prime quality holders were asking an advance over last week's prices; the best evidence of an active market was the fact that the pens were soon cleared. Prime stock as usual was most fancied; the top prices were $7 75 and only a few head were able to command that figure; the bulk of the sales were a good deal below that figure.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth	$7 50@7 75
Prime 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth	7 00@7 25
Good 1,200 to 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth	6 25@6 50
Fair 1,000 lbs steers, fine and smooth	5 50@5 75
Mixed stock	3 50@4 00
Bulls, etc	2 50@3 75

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale was not a large one, but fully up with the demand; in regard to quality there was no perceptible difference from last week except a shade more firmness on the part of holders; this was, no doubt, caused by the favorable turn the weather has taken, as this would stimulate butchers to take hold more liberally; as an evidence of this the pens were cleared earlier in the day than usual.

The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Prime, fat sheep	$5 00@5 50
Medium to fair	4 00@4 50
Common	3 00@3 25

LAMBS.

The sales made ranged from $2 00@4 00 per head; one fancy lot brought $5 00@5 50.

HOGS

The offerings were small and transactions of a similar description; sales were made in a retail way as follows:

Prime to extra	$8 00@8 50
Common to fair, corn fed	7 00@7 50
Stockers	6 00@7 00

Grass hogs dull.

VEAL CALVES.

There was a very fair demand for good veal calves and they sold readily at full prices, say 6@6¼c, but little, thin calves, and there is more of these offering than any other kind, are dull, and to effect sales very low rates have to be accepted. There is no trouble, however, in disposing of good calves.

MILCH COWS.

There was a very fair supply to-day, and, as usual, good milkers sold readily at full prices, while scalawags were dull. We continue to give $25@50 as the general range of the market—it is easier to obtain $60 for a good cow than to sell an inferior one for $25.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Treasury disbursements $1,030,000. Customs receipts $423,000. Money loaned at 2@2½ per cent. Prime discounts 5@6. Sterling quiet at 483½@484 for sixty days and 486@486½ for sight.

Gold held at 109¾@109¾. Carrying rates 1@2 per cent. Loans flat. Clearings $17,000,000. State bonds quiet and nominal except Tennesees which improved slightly. In Railroad bonds, dealings were confined to Pacifics. Governments quiet.

Stocks opened strong and continued to advance with but one slight reaction during the day, closing prices in many instances being the highest since the present upward movement began, the advance for to-day ranging ½@1¾ per cent. Sales of the day over 225,000 shares of which 13,400 were Western Union, 28,000. Pacific Mail, 20,000, Erie, 32,000, Lake Shore, 27,000, Union Pacific, 11,000, Rock Island, 13,500, St. Paul, 11,300, Wabash, 15,000, Ohios and 7,000. C. C. & I. C.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Flour—Receipts 14,903 barrels, and in moderate request; superfine western and State $4 40@5; common to good extra do $5 50@5 85; white wheat western extra $5 85@6 40, extra Ohio $5 10@6 85; St. Louis $5 35@9, closing quiet. Rye flour unchanged and in fair demand at $4 30@5 60. Cornmeal firm; western $4 25@4 75. Wheat—receipts 245,723 bushels, and heavy at 1@2c lower on spring, and more active decidedly firmer for winter; $1 08 No. 3 spring; $1 10@1 12 No. 2 Chicago; $1 12 No. 2 Northwest spring; $1 12@1 14 new No. 2 Milwaukee chiefly; $1 13@1 19 old do; $1 19 old No. 2 Minnesota; $1 09@1 25 ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring; $1 21@1 28 No. 1 spring; $1 19@1 24 new winter red western; $1 24@1 28 new amber do; $1 28 new amber Indiana; $1 33 new white do; $1 25@1 40 white western. Rye quiet at 95@98c. Barley firm and in fair inquiry at $1 33. Barley malt quiet and steady. Corn—receipts 124,000 bushels; opened heavy about 1c lower and closed rather more steady, with a little better inquiry; 97@98c for western mixed chiefly 97c closing buyers, sellers 97½c; 96@97 western mixed store; $1 05 white western. Oats receipts 61,875 bushels; a shade firmer, fairly active at 63@65½c; mixed western-64@67c; white, do. Hay steady at 60@65; shipping. Hops unchanged, Coffee active and firm; Rio $15¼@19½. gold sugar quiet and scarcely so firm at 8½@83c. Refining molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and without decided change. Petroleum dull and easier; crude 5c, refined 12c per gallon. Rosin firm at $2 30@2 35. Strained turpentine dull at 36c for spirits. Eggs firm at 25@26c for western. Pork unchanged at $10 00. Barrels beef quiet. Beef hams unchanged. Tierce beef quiet. Cut meats fair and in demand. City pickled shoulders in bulk 9½c. Middles dull and unchanged. Lard firmer at 14½c for prime steam. Butter firm at 25@35c. Western cheese firm at 11¼@14c, Common to prime whisky lower at $1 07½@1 08.

METALS.

Manufactured copper without any decided change; ingot steady: lake $21. Pig iron—Scotch, scarce but firm at $35@40; American dull and heavy at $24@31. Sheet iron qaoted at $15@15½ in gold. Russian nails unchanged.

DRY GOODS.

There was a brisk jobbing movement today and great activity in prints. In broken lots, commission houses were quiet. Washington fancy and side band prints reduced to ten cents, and Richmond fancies and side bands to 9c. Cotton goods quiet in first hands. The auction rooms were crowded to-day and large lines of dress goods, silks, etc., were sold.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—Butter firm; western prime 28@30c; do fair to good 23@25c; common 22c. Cheese firm; western prime 12½@13¼c; half skins 10@11c. Eggs steady; western express 23@24c; do freight 22@23c. Flour dull; extra $1 40@1 45; northwest extra family $6@7 25; State Indiana and Ohio do $5 75@6 25; high grades $7 75@8 75. Wheat—choice wanted; other grades dull; red $1 20@1 22; amber $1 23@1 27; white $1 35. Rye steady at $1 02; common held firmly; mixed western $1@1 02. Oats steady; white 64@66c; mixed 63½@65c. Provisions quiet; mess pork $24 25@24 50; beef hams 22@26c; smoked hams 15@16c; do sides 14½@15¼c; shoulders 10¾@11c; hams in pickle 14@14¼c; salted shoulders 9¾@10¼c; lard, western held at 14½@14¾c. Petroleum steady; refined 11¾c; crude 8@8¼c in barrels; 4½@4¾c in bulk. Whisky held at $1 07.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI Sept. 23.—Cotton easy 15¾c. Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn firm at 85@87c. Oats firm at 50@57c. Rye—demand fair and market firm at $1 00. Barley steady; fall $1 30@1 40; spring $1 18@1 25. Lard quiet; summer 13¾@14. Bulk meats dull at 9½, 9¾, 14½, 14¾, 15@15½c. Barley dull and unsettled at 10½, 10¾, 15½, 15¾, 16¼@16½c. Whisky steady at $1 03.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, September 23.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat active; No. 1 spring $1 02@1 04; No. 2 $1 00½ cash; 99½c seller September; 94¾c seller October; No. 3 90¾@91¾c; rejected 86@86½c. Corn active and unsettled; No. 2 mixed sold at 85½c cash; 84¾c seller September; 81¾c seller October, closing at 83c cash; high mixed 84@85c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 52¾c cash; 52c seller September; 49¾c seller October; rejected 50½c; white 54c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 91c. Barley dull; No. 2 $1 04 cash or seller September; 98½c seller October; No. 3 89c. Pork—demand fair and market firm for long options, $18 15 seller year. Lard steady and in moderate demand at 14½c spot; 11¾c seller year. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged in every respect; no sales. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 03. On open board this afternoon breadstuffs were unsettled and lower. Wheat 98¼c seller September 94c seller October. Corn firm; 81¼c seller September; 79¼c seller October. Oats steady and in moderate demand; 51¼c cash; 47¼@47½c seller October. Pork quiet and unchanged in every respect.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, September 23.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; western lower; No 1 red and amber western 25c; No 2 do 22@23c; No 3 do 16@18c; rejected do 1@12c; white western 20@30c. Corn quiet and firm; 98@98½c for mixed western. Oats strong; 62@63c for mixed western; 64c for white western. Rye dull at 96c@$1. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet and heavy. Mess pork $24. Bulk meats unchanged. Bacon lower; shoulders 10¼@10¾c; clear rib 15½@15¾c. Hams dull at 18@16c. Lard—15¼c for refined western. Butter very strong and scarce at 30c for choice; 24@27c for fair to good. Coffee strong at 17@20c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 06@1 07.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged, Wheat firm, $1 00@1 15 per bushel. Corn firm 78@80c. Oats demand good at fall prices 54c. Hogs firm 6@6¼c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, September 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged, Wheat steady moderate demand No. 1, Milwaukee, $1 04¼ No. 2, 97¾c. Oats scarce, No. 2, 54c. Corn dull, No. 2, mixed 83c. Rye nominal, No. 1, 92c. Barley demand fair and market firm, No. 2, $1 18, No. 3, $1 02.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, September 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, Extra $1 19½@1 19¾, No. 1, $1 16½. Corn dull 95c. Oats demand fair and market firm 55c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, September 23.—Cotton, flour, grain, pork, bacon and lard unchanged. Bulk meats dull at 9½, 9¾, 14¾, 14½, 15½@15¼c. Sugar cured hams at 14@15c. Whisky at $1 03.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, 5 p. m. September 26.—Rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2 per cent. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £5,000. U. S. 5-20s, '65, 108¾; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 104¼; new 5s, 104½; New York Central 96½; Erie 34½; preferred, 54½c. Tallow 42s. Sugar 27s@27s 3d.

PARIS, September 23.—Rentes 63 francs 20 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 23.—5-20s '62, 98¼.

LIVERPOOL, September 23.—Cotton is quiet; middling upland 7¼@8d; Orleans 8¼d; sales of 14,000 bales, including 8,000 bales American; speculation and export 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 37s Bacon 57s for short, clear middles.

ANTWERP, September 23.—Petroleum—25½d for fine, pale American.

WOOD IN SHAPE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE.

The market is steady. Staves matched with heading quoted at $30 per thousand; city made barrels are quoted at $140@145; country, $1 30@1 35; kegs, 5 gallons, $1; 10 gallons, $1 25; half barrels, $1 50.

BENT WORK.

Bent rims, 1¼ to 1¾ inch per set, $1 25; 1¾ inch, $1 40; 1¾ inch, $1 50; 1⅝ inch, $1 85; 1¾ inch, $2; 2 inch, $2 75; 2¼ inch, $3. Spokes—XX hickory 1 to 2 inch $3; do 1 to 2 inch, $3 75@4. Oak—XXX, 2¼ inch and under, per set, $3 50; 2¾ to 3 inch, $4 50; 3¼ to 3½ inch, $5 50. Shafts—unfinished, $7 50@10 per dozen pair; finished, $10 50@15. Poles—unfinished, $9 00@15 per doz; finished, $15@21.

TOBACCO MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 24, 1874.

TOBACCO—The market tor tobacco continues active, with a strong demand. Prices are very firm although later reports of the growing crop are more favorable. We quote as follows:

Spun roll (ex'r)	57@60	Rough and Ready	65@85
Navy, (ex'r)	52@55	Fine Cut Plug	70@80
Tens, (ex'r)	54@57	Fine Cut	55@8
Quarters, (ex'r)	54@57	Cut and Dry	30@40
Louisville Navy	57@60	Scotch Snuff	55@75
Louisville Cavendish	57@60	Black Snuff	60@85
Virginia Navy	50@57	Six Twist	@40
Virginia Tens	50@57	Cigars	
Double Thick	52@60	Penn'a Seed	$13@ 35
Flounders	60@82	Connecticut	25@ 35
Bright Pounds	60@81	Seed and Havana	30@ 53

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 24, 873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, per M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	30 00
Third common	23 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, per M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	33 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	33 00
Shelving on one side	33 00
Moulded weatherboarding	36 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	24 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	30 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	40 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 5 75
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	3 75

EVENT OF 1874.

All the Brilliant Chariot Races.

All the Famous Running Horses.

All the Daring Young Lady Riders

All the Daring English Jockey Races.

All the Daring Lilliputian Riders.

All the Elephant and Camel Races

All the Pony and Monkey Races.

The Brilliant Congress of Nations.

M'LLE. VICTORIA

ÆRIAL QUEEN.

The Gorgeous March of the Monarchs.

The Famous English Stag Hunt.

All the Roman Standing Races.

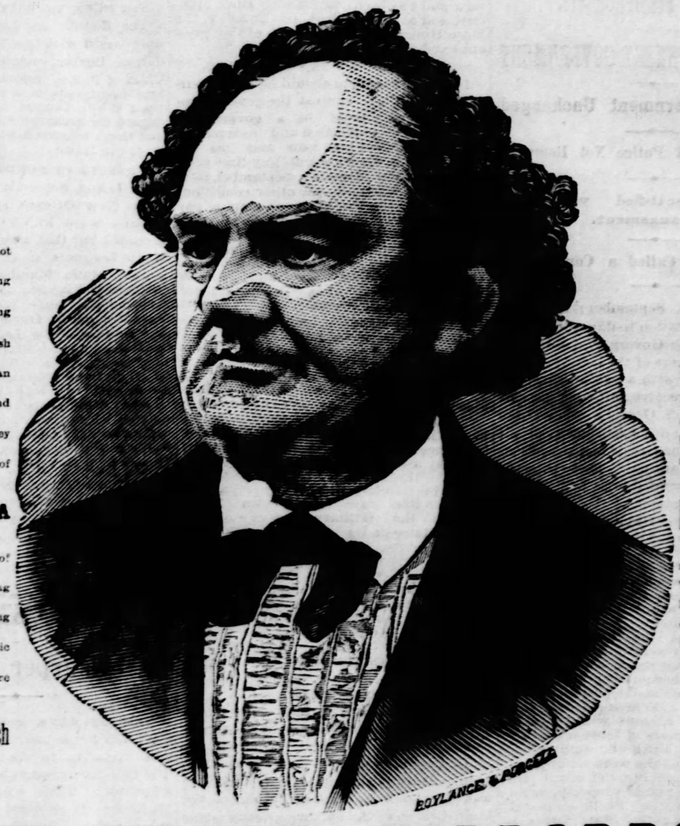
The Classic Gymnastic Acts.

The Laughable Lancashire Races.

The Donnybrook Fair.

All Complete at Each Exhibition.

P. T. BARNUM'S



EOYLANCE & PURCELL

EVENT OF 1874.

FIRST GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION From the Hippodrome

Wednesday Afternoon, September 30

Under the immediate direction of the bold and skillful Æronaut,

Prof. W. H. DONALDSON

Who will use the mammoth balloon, "P. T. BARNUM," the largest air ship ever constructed. Mr. Barnum has organized this series of Ascensions to take place twice each week, each voyage to accommodate six representatives of the press. NO EXTRA ADMISSION.

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

GRAND OPENING IN PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 29,

Continuing Afternoon and Evening.

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.

Every Feature of the Mammoth New York Sensation will be Reproduced in this City at a Cost for Transportation Alone of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

UNION PARK, ALLEGHENY CITY,

The Only Grounds in this Vicinity Large Enough upon which to erect the GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

ADMISSION: Family Circle, 50c; Orchestra Chairs, Reserved, $1 00. Doors open at 1:30 and 7. Grand Procession moves promptly at 2:30 and 8 o'clock. Box office open daily at 8 A. M. Seats secured three days in advance.

NO FEATURE OF THIS ENTERTAINMENT IS A CIRCUS. Free admission to all who purchase Barnum's Great Book, written up to March, 1874. 900 pages, reduced from $3 50 to $1 50.

In referring to the great Spectacular Pageant, THE CONGRESS OF NATIONS, the N. Y. Herald says: "More grand than gilded chariots, more dazzling than flaunting banners, of ten thousand eager and expectant human faces, all gazing with bright eyes and with a million gas jets shedding their brilliant lights above them. The crowning event of the pageant was the car that represented our own beloved Republic, and its appearance was the signal for the most uproarious cheering that has been heard since the period of Gilmore's colossal musical entertainment in Boston.

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, September 24, 1874.

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	25c
Beef, round steak, ₱ lb	15c
Fresh mutton, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh veal, ₱ lb	10@12c
Corned beef, ₱ lb	10c
Ham, ₱ lb	18.
Sugar cured shoulders	11c
Pickled pork, ₱ lb	10c
Dried beef, ₱ lb	20c
Breakfast bacon, ₱ lb	16@17c
Sausage meat, ₱ lb	12½c

FISH.

Lake fish, ₱ lb	12
Salmon ₱ lb	12c
Bass ₱ lb	12c

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	50@75c
Ducks, per pair	$1 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, per half peck	10@12½c
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25@50c
Pears, per pk	30@50c
Quinces, per doz	10@40c
Grapes, per lb	6c
Blackberries, per qt	15c
Peaches, per ¼ pk	20c

VEGETABLES

Peppers, per doz	5@10c
New Potatoes, per peck	20@25c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Cabbages, per head	5@10c
Turnips, per ¼ peck	20c
Radishes, 3 bunches	15c
Celery, 2 bunches	25c
Lettuce, 3 bunches	10c
Beans, ½ peck	15c
Beets, per bunch	5c
Corn, per doz	20c
Cucumbers	5c
Tomatoes, per ½ pk	10c
Sweet potatoes, per pk	50c
Carrots, 3 bunches	10c
Plums, per quart	15c
Egg Plant	10@15c
Lima beans pea qt	15c

BUTTER.

Prime to choice yellow print, per lb	35c@40
Choice yellow roll, per lb	25c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	15@18c
Cheese, per lb	14@15c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	13@14c

TEAS.

Best Y. H. tea per lb	$1 00
Best G. P. tea per lb	1 90
Best black tea per lb	80
Fine black tea per lb	50
Choice English tea per lb	80
Fine English tea per lb	50
Best Japan tea per lb	1 00
Choice Japan tea per lb	80
Fine Japan tea per lb	50

SUGARS.

Extra C. coffee sugar, per lb	9c
Extra A. coffee sugar, per lb	10c

FLOUR.

Best family flour, per bbl	$10

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice, per gallon	80
Choice Silver Drips	90
Choice Golden Syrup	90
Prime S. H. Molasses	60
Common S. H. Molasses	50

COTTON GOODS.

The following are the prices as reported by Kennedy, Childs & Co.:

Penn Mill, A No. 1, 4-4		Penn Mill 2 bush bags	50
Sheetings	11	White Carpet chain, fine	31
Nanatook, 4-4 sheet'g	10½	Colored carpet chain, fine	38
Pittsburgh Family 4-4 sheeting	10	Cotton batting	36
Juniata B, fine, 4-4 sheeting	9½	Cotton twine	31
Penn Mill 2 bush bags	35		
Penn Mill 2½ bush	42		

LAMP CHIMNEY MARKET.

	Per doz.
Sun No 0, straight or bulb	$ 85
Sun No 1, straight or bulb, 4 oz	90
Sun No 1, straight or bulb, mail drivers or 7 oz	1 25
Sun No 2, straight or bulb	1 25
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 0	85
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 1, 4 oz	90
Excelsior Sun Hinge No 2	1 25
Old Style No 0, round or fire proof	85
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, 4 oz	90
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, short	90
Old Style No 1, round or fire proof, mail drivers	1 25
Old Style No 2, round or fire proof	1 25
Old Style No 2, round or fire proof, short	1 25
Old Style No 3, round or fire proof	1 80
Old Style No 3, round or fire proof, short	1 80
Light House	90
Crown	2 50
Locomotive Head Light Chimney, net	1 00
Solar or Lard Oil Chimney, net	1 00
Gas Chimney	1 00

DIED

NOLAN—On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock A. M., JAMES NOLAN, aged 34 years.

M'LAUGHLIN—At her residence in Plum township, Allegheny county, Pa., on Thursday, September 17, BARBARA MCLAUGHLIN, in the 83d year of her age.

SHIELDS—On Thursday morning, September 17, at 4½ o'clock, HARRY, only child of James and Mary Jane Shields, aged 1 year and 7 months.

BOYLE—Thursday evening September 17, 1874 at 6 30, MICHAEL BOYLE, aged eighteen years and eleven months.

LOGAN—On the morning of Friday, September 17 1874, SARAH J., only daughter of John and Maria L. Logan, aged four years, eight months and twenty days.

MCCLINTOCK—Friday, September 18, at 4 20 A. M., Mrs M. M. MCCLINTOCK, wife of C. H. McClintock, aged thirty-seven years, seven months and nine days.

POLLOCK—Thursday, September 17, 1874, at 7 A. M., THOMAS S. POLLOCK, in his sixty first year.

STEEL—On Thursday evening, September 17, at half-past five o'clock, THOMAS STEEL, aged forty-three years.

WALKAMP—At 4 o'clock on the morning of September 17, 1874, ARNOLD WALKAMP, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

HAGAM—On Friday morning, September 18, 1874, JOSEPH BERNARD, son of Michael and Mary Hagan, aged three weeks.

HOLMES—On Thursday morning, September 17, 1874, at about 6 o'clock, JOHN K. HOLMES, in the 53d year of his age.

LOW—On Sunday morning, September 20, 1874, EMMA LUCINDA, daughter of Charles and Elizabe